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AN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY JOURNAL
dealing with Race and Inheritance in the Fields of
ETHNOLOGY ETHNO- AND HUMAN GENETICS
ETHNO-PSYCHOLOGY · RACIAL HISTORY
DEMOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPO-GEOGRAPHY

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Published by
THE MANKIND QUARTERLY
1 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, EH3 6DW, Scotland

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VOL. XVIII, No. 4 APRIL-JUNE 1978

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Articles appearing in this journal are abstracted and indexed in *Historical Abstracts* and *America: History and Life*

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# The Dermatoglyphics of South Mississippi Anglo-Saxon School Children: Part II

by DONALD A. SWAN and GARNETT HAWKINS

## 7. RACE AND DERMATOGLYPHICS

Fauld's original suggestion of racial differences in fingerprint patterns between East Asians and Europeans and Galton's early finding of frequency differences between Jews and English in fingerprint patterns have both been confirmed by subsequent investigations. In the course of the twentieth century dermatoglyphic data, including dermatoglyphic features of the palms as well as the fingers, have been obtained from samples of races and peoples throughout the world. In fact, Professor Schwidetzky contends that "for no morphological trait system do there exist as many observations . . . as for the dermatoglyphic system."[83]

Reviews of the relation between race and dermatoglyphics have been provided by Leschi (1950),[84] Fleischhacker (1950),[85] Pons (1953),[86] Rife (1954),[87] Martin and Saller (1962),[88] Schwidetzky (1962),[89] and Plato (1977).[90] Dr Leschi compiled fingerprint data from numerous population samples throughout the world. Her review comprised the tabulation of the percentage of whorls, loops, and arches found in different populations and the calculation of a variety of indicies from these tabulations. The population values were then grouped by major or primary race —

[83] Ilse Schwidetzky, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

[84] J. Leschi, "Empreintes Digitales at Races: Essai de Synthese," *L' Anthropologie,* Vol. 54, 1950, pp. 35-66.

[85] H. Fleischhacker, "Rassenmerkmale des Hautleistensystems auf Fingerbeeren und Handflächen," *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Anthropologie,* Vol. 42, 1950, pp. 383-438.

[86] J. Pons, "Differentialdiagnose verschiedener Rassengruppen nach der Hautleistenanalyse," *Homo,* Vol. 4, 1953, pp. 131-134.

[87] David C. Rife, "Dermatoglyphics as Ethnic Criteria," *American Journal of Human Genetics,* Vol. 6, 1954, pp. 319-327.

[88] Rudolph Martin and Karl Saller, *Lehrbuch der Anthropologie,* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, Germany, 1962, Vol. III, pp. 1810-1935.

[89] Ilse Schwidetzky, *op. cit.*, pp. 35-60.

[90] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, "Variation and Distribution of Dermatoglyphic Features in Various Populations," *Unpublished Paper,* 1977.



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White, Yellow, and Black — to yield the final racial comparisons.

Dr Leschi found the fingerprint patterns of the Yellow race to be characterised by a higher frequency of whorls (40 to 50 per cent), the lowest frequency of arches (1 to 4 per cent), the highest ratio of whorls to loops, the lowest ratio of arches to whorls, and a higher pattern intensity index (PII=14 to 15). The Yellow race category comprised the Chinese, Japanese, Malaysians, and Indonesians, as well as the Indians of North and South America. The fingerprint patterns of this racial group were found to be more homogeneous than those of either the White race or Black race.[91]

The fingerprint patterns of the White race were found to be characterised by a higher frequency of loops (60 to 70 per cent), a lower frequency of whorls (20 to 30 per cent), an intermediate frequency of arches, a lower ratio of whorls to loops, an intermediate ratio of arches to whorls, and a pattern intensity index with values ranging from 11 to 14. The White race category of Dr Leschi comprised the peoples of Europe, the Near East (Arabs and Jews), as well as Asian Indians, and the Ainu of Japan.[92]

Dr Leschi described the fingerprint patterns of the Black race to be characterised by an intermediate frequency of whorls (30 to 40 per cent) and loops (50 to 60 per cent), a higher frequency of arches (6 to 9 per cent), an intermediate ratio of whorls to loops, the highest ratio of arches to whorls, and a low pattern intensity index, with values ranging from 12 to 14. A higher percentage of whorls and a lower percentage of loops was generally found in populations of the Black race as compared to populations of the White race. The Black race category of Leschi comprised the Sudanese Negroes of western Africa, the Forest Negroes of central Africa, and the Bantu Negroes of southern Africa, as well as the Pygmies of central Africa and the Bushmen and Hottentots of southern Africa. The populations of the Black race were also found to be the most heterogeneous of the three racial groups with regard to distribution of fingerprint patterns. In part this may be due to the unique distribution of fingerprint types in the Pygmy and Bush-Hottentot populations. For these biologically and culturally most primitive peoples differ from the African Negroes and the other races and peoples of the world in having the highest frequency of arches and the lowest frequency of whorls.[93]

Rife (1954) briefly reviewed the data on racial differences in finger pattern indices and the frequency of patterns in the five

[91] J. Leschi, *op. cit.*, pp. 60-61.
[92] *Ibid.*, p. 60.
[93] *Ibid.*, pp. 57-60.



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palmar areas. He found that the pattern intensity index (based on the relative frequency of whorls, loops and arches) ranged from "a little under 10 among African pygmies to over 17 among Australian aborigines." The values of the pattern intensity index increased in going from western Europe across Asia to the Far East. Hence, lower index values are found among European Whites and African Negroes as compared to Near Eastern Whites, East Asians, and the Indians of North and South America.[94]

The differences among five major racial groups in palm pattern frequencies are illustrated in Figure 9. For the thenar/first interdigital area, East Asians and European Whites show the lowest pattern frequencies and American Indians the highest. With regard to the hypothenar area, patterns occur twice as frequently among European and Middle Eastern Whites as among African Negroes, East Asian Mongolids, and American Indians.[95]

The second interdigital area shows the lowest frequency of occurrence of patterns in the five palmar areas. Racial differences are still evident. Patterns are found in this palmar area in 15 per cent of African Negroes. This is two to five times the frequency found in the other four racial groups. For the third interdigital area, the highest pattern frequency is found among Middle Eastern Whites (55 per cent), while the lowest occurs among East Asian Mongolids (20 per cent). The fourth interdigital area shows the highest incidence of occurrence of patterns. 85 per cent of African Negroes are characterised by patterns in this palmar area, as compared to 60 per cent of European Whites and 55 per cent of Middle Eastern Whites. Dr Rife also noted the existence of comparable ethnic variations in "ridge counts on finger tips, direction of palmar main lines and even toe and sole configurations."[96]

Schwidetzky (1962) provided a most valuable review of the data relating to racial differences in the distribution of dermatoglyphic traits. Her survey included the tabulation in three separate tables of: (1) the distribution of the three basic fingerprint types (whorls, loops, and arches) among 314 populations of the world; (2) the frequency distribution of the termination of palmar main lines D and the frequency of occurrence of patterns in the five palmar areas in 119 world populations; and (3) the frequency of occurrence of the simian or four-finger crease in 38

[94] David C. Rife, *op. cit.*, p. 324.
[95] *Ibid.*, pp. 324-326.
[96] *Ibid.*, pp. 323-326.



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world populations.[97] These three tables are reproduced as appendices to the article.

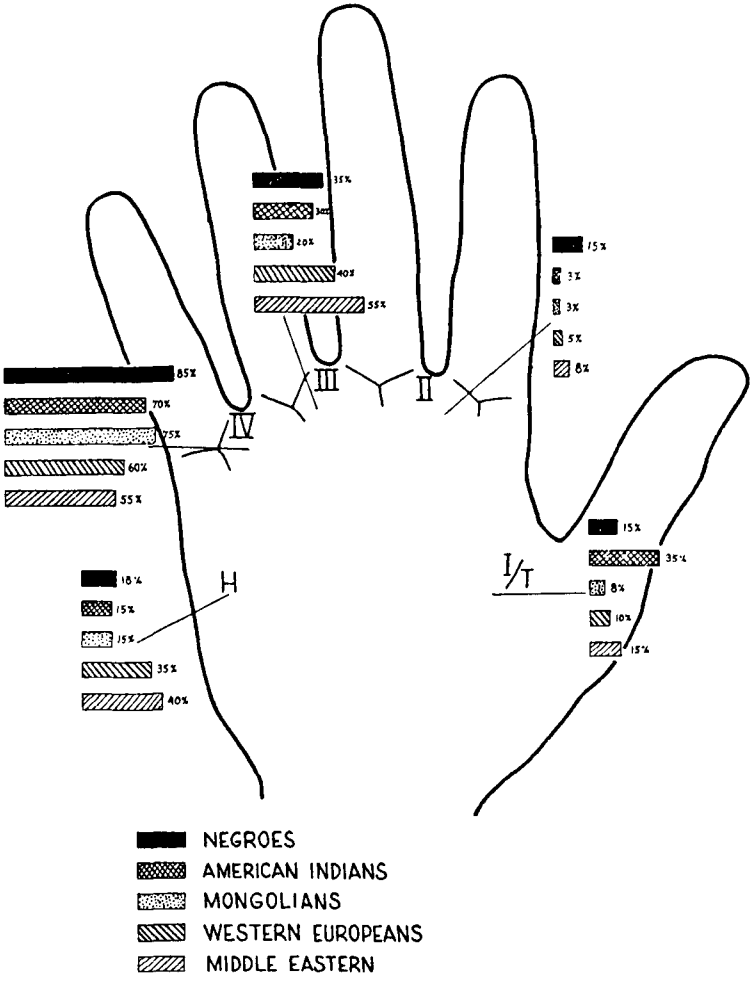


FIGURE 9 — Racial Differences in the Frequencies of Palm Patterns (Rife, 1954).

With regard to fingerprint patterns, Dr Schwidetzky noted that "European groups show for the most part relatively few whorls, and in comparison more arches." The proportion of whorls in the Old World "increases from north to south and from

[97] Ilse Schwidetzky, *oip. cit.*, pp. 37-60.



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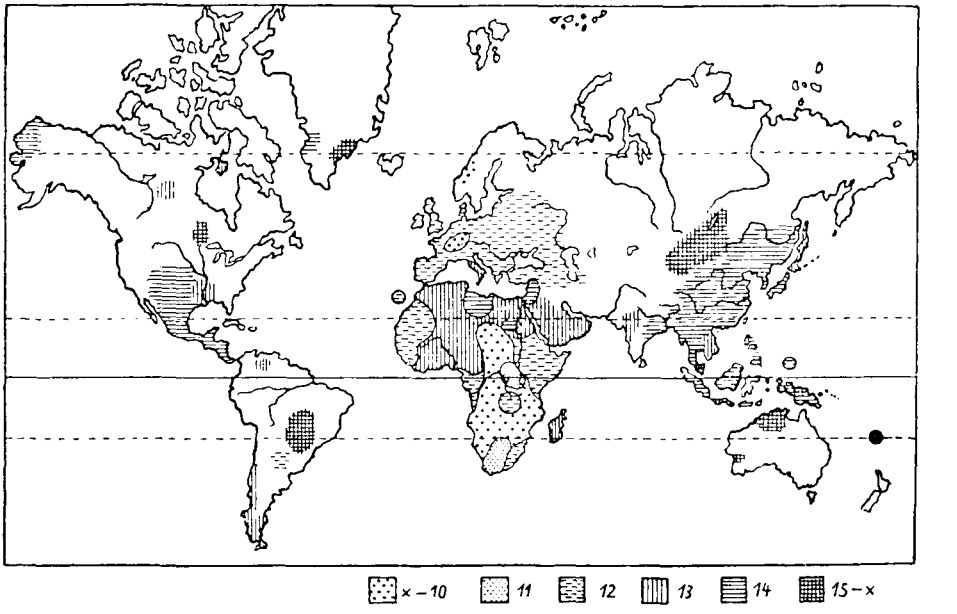
west to east." Consequently, the highest frequencies of whorls are found in East Asia. For this dermatoglyphic trait, "Eskimoes and American Indians are included with the Mongolid groups, while the Ainu of Japan come nearer to the whorl-poorer Europids." To a somewhat diminished degree the Indonesian and Melanesian peoples, including the dwarfed populations of the region, are also characterised by high frequencies of whorls. Asian Indians and Near Eastern populations generally are intermediate "between the East Asian whorl-rich populations on the one side and the European-African whorl-poor populations on the other side." The Bushmen, Hottentots, and African Pygmies differ from the Negroes of Africa by their lower frequency of whorls and their extremely high frequency of arch patterns. The geographical distribution of the pattern intensity index derived from these data is illustrated in Map 1.[98]




MAP 1 — Geographical Distribution of the Pattern Intensity Index (Schwidetzky, 1962).

Dr Schwidetzky also reviewed the data on racial differences in palmar main line terminations. She found that in frequency of the D-line termination in endfield 11, "Asian Indians and Southwest

[98] Ilse Schwidetzky, *op. cit.*, pp. 36 and 50.



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Asian Whites stand at the higher end of the range of variation, while African Negroes are at the lower end." D-line terminations in endfield 7 are relatively more frequent among African Negroes. Hence, the palmar main line formula 7-5-5-5 has been termed by some students of dermatoglyphics as the "Negro formula." The Hottentots and Bushmen of southern Africa and the African Pygmies differ from the African Negrids in their higher frequencies of D-line terminations in endfield 11.[99]

Finally, Professor Schwidetzky summarised the data on the frequency of occurrence in different populations of the four-finger crease as compared to the normal three-finger palmar flexion crease. The four-finger or simian crease pattern was found in highest frequency among the African Pygmies and among the Philippine Negritos (Aeta). She observed that there appears to exist here a certain relation to "primitiveness" — both in the cultural and racial sense.[100]

Plato, *et al.* (1975) reported the results of a detailed comparative dermatoglyphic study of a sample of normal American Whites and one of normal American Negroes. The American White sample comprised 360 male and 360 female seven-year-old subjects from the greater Boston area. The American Negro sample consisted of 184 male and 224 female seven-year-old subjects from the Baltimore, Maryland region. All individuals with chronic or genetic diseases or with an I.Q. score below 70 were excluded from the two samples. The dermatoglyphic features evaluated for the two racial groups included: digital patterns, digital ridge counts, palmar patterns, palmar main line terminations, accessory triradii, and palmar creases."[101]

With regard to digital patterns, Dr Plato found the overall fingerprint pattern frequencies of the Caucasian male and female to be "significantly different ($P<0.01$) from those of the Negroes." The White subjects had a higher frequency of whorls and radial loops, while the Negroes had a higher frequency of arches and ulnar loops. Consequently, the pattern intensity index of the Caucasians was "also significantly higher than that of the negroes." Total digital ridge counts for the White subjects were higher than the ridge counts of the Negro subjects. However, in this case the differences were not large enough to be statistically significant.[102]

[99] Ilse Schwidetzky, *op. cit.*, p. 50.
[100] Ilse Schwidetzky, *op. cit.*, p. 58.
[101] Chris C. Plato, James J. Cerephino and Florence S. Steinberg, "The Dermatoglyphics of American Caucasians," *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Vol. 42, 1975, pp. 183-193.
[102] Chris C. Plato, *et. al.*, *op. cit.*, pp. 201-204.



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Racial differences were also found in the frequencies of palmar patterns. The White group had a significantly higher frequency of patterns (loops and whorls) in the hypothenar area. On the other hand, the Negro group had a higher frequency of patterns in the fourth interdigital area. Both findings are in accord with Rife's description of racial differences in the frequency of occurrence of patterns in the palmar areas.[103]

Types of palmar line and main line index values also differed between the two racial groups. The White subjects had a lower frequency of ulnar type C lines and a higher frequency of radial type C lines. Hence, the R/U (radial/ulnar) ratio was significantly higher among the White subjects. The White school children had a higher frequency of terminations of the D Line in endfield 11. Therefore, the 11/7 ratio and the palmar main line index were both significantly higher among the White subjects. According to Dr Plato, "the direction of the palmar lines, and, therefore, the ridges, of Caucasians follow a much more transverse path than those of Negroes."[104]

The overall occurrence of aberrant and complete simian and Sydney creases was compared in the White and Negro samples. For almost all comparisons a higher frequency of these types of flexion creases was found among the Negro subjects. The differences were statistically significant for both sexes.[105]

The frequencies of accessory triradii on the palms significantly differed in the two racial groups. Negroes had higher frequencies of accessory triradii in the second and fourth interdigital areas. Whites, however, had higher frequencies of the axial accessory triradius in the hypothenar area.[106]

Since all subjects in Dr Plato's study were the same age, the width of the ATD-angle could be compared in the two races. The mean ATD-angle was larger among the Negro subjects. This occurred for both hands and for both sexes.[107]

Dr Plato (1977) also summarised and reviewed the published data on differences between six primary racial groups in a large number of dermatoglyphic features. The dermatoglyphic data were standardised for comparative analysis. The means and range of variations of the various dermatoglyphic traits are presented in Table 1. Dr Plato's tabulation is the most comprehensive and up-to-

[103] Chris C. Plato, *et. al., op. cit.*, pp. 204-205.
[104] *Ibid.*
[105] Chris C. Plato, *et. al., op. cit.*, pp. 205-206.
[106] Chris C. Plato, *et. al., op. cit.*, p. 206.
[107] *Ibid.*



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TABLE 1 — The Range and Means of Percentage Frequencies of Five Sets of Dermatoglyphic Features among six racial groups* (Plato, *et. al.*, 1975)

| | | AUSTRALASIANS | | ORIENTALS | | AMERINDIANS | | CAUCASIANS | | NEGROES | | ASIAN INDIANS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | range % | mean % | range % | mean % | range % | mean % | range % | mean % | range % | mean % | range % | mean % |
| FINGERPRINTS | Whorl | 33 - 78 | (52.7) | 36 - 56 | (46.7) | 32 - 58 | (42.6) | 26 - 49 | (35.4) | 15 - 42 | (27.4) | 33 - 56 | (42.6) |
| | Loops | 22 - 78 | (46.0) | 42 - 61 | (51.2) | 39 - 63 | (52.4) | 55 - 71 | (59.8) | 50 - 71 | (64.1) | 31 - 57 | (54.0) |
| | U. Loops | 22 - 64 | (44.9) | 39 - 57 | (48.1) | 37 - 58 | (49.4) | 50 - 66 | (55.6) | 53 - 74 | (61.4) | 33 - 59 | (51.8) |
| | R. Loops | 0 - 3 | ( 1.1) | 0.5 - 4.3 | ( 3.0) | 1.2 - 4.7 | ( 3.1) | 3.5 - 7.0 | ( 4.3) | 1 - 7.0 | ( 2.6) | 1 - 4 | ( 2.2) |
| | Arches | 0 - 3.7 | ( 1.4) | 0.6 - 4.8 | ( 1.8) | 1.0 - 9.0 | ( 5.0) | 2.4 - 8.5 | ( 4.3) | 2 - 18.0 | ( 8.8) | 1.1 - 7.4 | ( 3.4) |
| | PII | 13.2 - 17.7 | (15.0) | 13.1 - 15.8 | (14.6) | 13 - 16 | (13.7) | 11.4 - 14.0 | (11.9) | 10.2 - 13.6 | (11.9) | 13.0 - 15.4 | (13.9) |
| | N = | 60 | | 55 | | 76 | | 112 | | 88 | | 7 | |
| MODAL TYPES OF C | Ulnar | 47 - 71 | (61.7) | 58 - 78 | (66.3) | 40 - 70 | (54.0) | 24 - 58 | (38.4) | 46 - 63 | (52.4) | 32 - 37 | (34.8) |
| | Radial | 15 - 29 | (19.5) | 11 - 30 | (18.5) | 8 - 38 | (22.3) | 31 - 62 | (47.3) | 21 - 43 | (29.8) | 46 - 57 | (51.5) |
| | Proximal | 7 - 14 | ( 8.7) | 3 - 8 | (15.1) | 5 - 19 | ( 9.9) | 1 - 16 | ( 8.2) | 6 - 17 | (10.2) | 0 - 13 | ( 6.9) |
| | Absent | 5 - 17 | ( 9.0) | 2 - 10 | | 5. - 30 | (14.7) | 3 - 12 | ( 4.6) | 1 - 12 | ( 7.0) | 6 - 8 | ( 6.8) |
| | R/U | .20 - .37 | ( 0.33) | 0.15 - 0.48 | ( 0.29) | .15 - .75 | ( 0.43) | .72 - 1.74 | ( 1.1) | 0.36 - 0.88 | ( 0.58) | 1.3 - 1.6 | ( 1.48) |
| | N = | 32 | | 9 | | 40 | | 24 | | 8 | | 4 | |
| MODAL TYPES OF D | 7 | 20 - 41 | (34.4) | 29 - 48 | (40.4) | 13 - 44 | (27.3) | 11 - 26 | (17.8) | 30 - 52 | (41.9) | 18 - 23 | (19.4) |
| | 9 | 33 - 49 | (42.6) | 29 - 47 | (36.9) | 42 - 64 | (51.3) | 28 - 48 | (38.5) | 29 - 52 | (41.1) | 23 - 34 | (27.9) |
| | 11 | 11 - 38 | (23.0) | 10 - 32 | (22.7) | 10 - 35 | (21.3) | 30 - 59 | (43.7) | 10 - 23 | (16.9) | 48 - 56 | (52.4) |
| | MLI | 6.9 - 9.3 | ( 8.09) | 6 - 7.2 | ( 6.6) | 6.4 - 8.0 | ( 7.13) | 7.8 - 9.0 | ( 8.74) | 6.9 - 8.4 | ( 7.7) | 8. - 8.9 | ( 8.82) |
| | 11/7 | 0.3 - 1.8 | ( 0.75) | 0.22 - 0.98 | ( 0.58) | 0.4 - 2.0 | ( 0.88) | 1.4 - 4.4 | ( 2.84) | 0.21 - 0.63 | ( 0.41) | 2.3 - 2.9 | ( 2.7) |
| | N= | 28 | | 38 | | 42 | | 32 | | 22 | | 4 | |
| PALMAR PATTERNS | H | 10 - 47 | (23.4) | 9 - 30 | (20.1) | 5 - 28 | (13.8) | 21 - 52 | (34.5) | 15 - 32 | (24.9) | 15 - 35 | (26.6) |
| | T/1 | 10 - 48 | (22.6) | 5 - 12 | ( 9.9) | 11 - 55 | (33.2) | 6 - 20 | (10.1) | 9 - 42 | (19.3) | 3 - 21 | (11.6) |
| | II | 0. - 15 | ( 5.3) | 1 - 5 | ( 2.5) | 0 - 5 | ( 1.4) | 0 - 11 | ( 4.7) | 4 - 29 | (13.8) | 2 - 6 | ( 4.0) |
| | III | 8 - 45 | (25.8) | 7 - 24 | (16.3) | 8 - 56 | (25.2) | 25 - 58 | (43.3) | 25 - 58 | (39.0) | 51 - 53 | (52.4) |
| | IV | 55 - 89 | (71.2) | 55 - 84 | (69.5) | 43 - 80 | (66.8) | 37 - 68 | (54.4) | 68 - 91 | (81.4) | 49 - 61 | (55.2) |
| | N= | 44 | | 17 | | 46 | | 43 | | 32 | | 7 | |
| ACCESSORY TRIRADII | Axial | 3 - 28 | (13.8) | 2 - 4 | ( 2.7) | 2 - 5 | ( 2.9) | 5.0 - 12.0 | ( 8.8) | 7 - 15 | (10.1) | 7 - 18 | (11.0) |
| | II | 0 - 9 | ( 3.5) | 0 - 3 | ( 2.0) | 0 - 4. | ( 0.7) | 0 - 7 | ( 4.9) | 5 - 12 | ( 8.6) | | |
| | III | 2 - 1.4 | ( 0.6) | 0 - 1.3 | ( 0.9) | 0 - 2 | ( 1.0) | 1 - 4 | ( 1.6) | 1 - 3 | ( 2.2) | | |
| | IV | 5 - 18 | (10.3) | 2 - 15.3 | (10.2) | 0 - 4 | ( 2.2) | 7 - 16 | (14.3) | 26 - 30 | (28.4) | | |
| | N= | 19 | | 9 | | 19 | | 18 | | | | | |

* N=Number of populations; PII=Pattern Intensity index; R/U=Ratio of Radial Loops to Ulnar loops; MLI=Main Line index; 11/7=Ratio of 11 to 7 Palmar Main Line Terminations; H=Hypothenar Area of the Palm; T/I=Thenar/Fist Interdigital Area of the Palm



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date summary of the data relating to racial variations in the distribution of dermatoglyphic traits.[108]

The racial differences in mean values of dermatoglyphic traits described by Dr Plato are basically in accord with those reported by earlier reviewers. Some differences will be noted, however. These are partly due to the inclusion of data on more populations by Dr Plato. They are also due in part to the differing classifications of populations into primary racial groups employed by the various reviewers.

The six racial groups into which Dr Plato classified his population data were: (1) *Australasians,* including Indonesians, Filipinos, Australian Aborigines, Melanesians, and Micronesians; (2) *Amerindians,* including the Indians of the Americas and the Eskimo; (3) *Caucasians,* including European and American Whites, southern Europeans, and Middle Eastern Whites (mainly Arabs); (4) *Negroes,* including African and American Negroes, Pygmies, and Bushmen; (5) *Orientals,* including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and North Pacific Islanders; and (6) *Asiatic Indians.*[109]

The six groups of dermatoglyphic features employed by Dr Plato in his comparative study comprised: (1) *Fingerprints,* including percentage of whorls, loops, and arches, and calculation of the pattern intensity index; (2) *Main line D,* including percentage distribution of modal types 7,9,11, calculation of the 11/7 ratio and the main line index; (3) *Main line C,* including percentage distribution of the modal types, based on direction of the C line path and calculation of the R/U (radial/ulnar) ratio; (4) *Palmar patterns,* including percent of subjects with patterns present in each of the five palmar areas; (5) *Accessory triradii,* including the frequencies of accessory triradii in the hypothenar, second, third, and fourth interdigital areas; and (6) *Palmar creases,* including the frequency distributions for the simian crease and the Sydney crease. The racial differences found in each of these groups of dermatoglyphic features are briefly described below.[110]

(1) *Digital patterns:* Dr Plato found the highest frequencies of whorls and the lowest frequencies of loops among the Australasian racial group. In one population of Australian Aboriginals, the frequency of whorls reached 78 per cent. The Negro racial group had the lowest frequency of whorls and the highest frequency of loops. These racial group comparisions, of mean values, however, are affected by the combining of European

[108] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, p. 12.
[109] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-2.
[110] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-3.



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Whites and Middle Eastern Whites into a single Caucasian racial group. This combination of diverse populations conceals the very high frequency of loops found in most western European populations.

Dr Plato also reported that under his racial classificatory system "the Negroes and the Amerindians have the most arches." Here again the inclusion of Pygmies and Bushmen in the "Negro" group conceals the very high frequency of arches found in these two peoples. The mean pattern intensity index for the six racial groups ranged from a low of 11.9 for the Negroes to a high of 15.0 for the Australasians.[111]

(2) *Palmar lines (Main line D):* The percentage distributions of the 7, 9, and 11 modal types of the D line also differed between the major racial groups. "The Negroes and the Orientals have the highest frequencies of type 7, while the Caucasians and the Asiatic Indians have the lowest." The Asian Indians also have the lowest frequency of modal type 9, with the American Indians having the highest frequency. The Asian Indians, with a mean of 52.4 per cent, and the Caucasians, with a mean of 43.7 per cent, have the highest frequencies of modal type 11. In contrast, the Negro mean for this main line termination is only 16.9 per cent. The Asian Indians and the Caucasians also have the highest 11/7 ratio and the highest main line index, "which indicate a high degree of transverseness in the paths of their palmar ridges." The lowest 11/7 ratio is found among the Negro group. However, the lowest values of the main line index are found among the Orientals, "who therefore have the most longitudinal palmar ridges."[112]

(3) *Palmar lines (Main line C):* With regard to frequencies of the modal types of the C line, the Orientals, Australasians, and Amerindians were found to have high frequencies of ulnar types and low frequencies of radial types. The R/U (radial/ulnar) ratio was very low in these racial groups. On the other hand, the Asian Indians and the Caucasians showed "the opposite trend with low ulnar and high radial type frequencies and a very high R/U ratio." Intermediate values were found among the Negro group.[113]

(4) *Palmar patterns:* The Caucasian group, with a mean of 34.5 per cent has the highest frequency of hypothenar patterns, while the American Indian group has the lowest frequency, with a mean of 13.8 per cent. However, the Amerindians have the highest frequency of patterns in the thenar/first interdigital area.

[111] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 4-5.
[112] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 5-6.
[113] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op cit.*, p. 5.



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Their mean value is some three times the mean value found in the Oriental, Caucasian, and Asian Indian groups. The Negro group, with a mean of 13.8 per cent, has the highest pattern frequency in the second interdigital area. Considerably lower values are found among the other five racial groups. The Asian Indians have the highest frequency of patterns in the third interdigital area, while the Orientals have the lowest frequency. The Negro group, with a mean of 81.4 per cent, has the highest frequency of patterns in the fourth interdigital area. The Caucasian and Asian Indian groups, with mean values of approximately 55 per cent, have the lowest pattern frequencies in this palmar area.[114]

(5) *Accessory Triradii:* The Negro group, with mean values of 8.6 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 28.4 per cent respectively, has the highest frequencies by far of accessory triradii in the second, third, and fourth interdigital areas. The American Indian group, with mean values of 2.9 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 1.0 per cent has the lowest frequencies in these same dermatoglyphic areas. The Australasians have the highest and the Orientals the lowest frequencies of axial accessory triradii.[115]

(6) *Palmar creases:* The distribution of types of palmar flexion crease varies also by race. There is a very high frequency of the simian crease among Australasians, exceeding 40 per cent in some Micronesian and Melanesian populations. The frequencies of simian creases are also quite high among the Negroes, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. It is lowest among the Caucasians, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. Simian crease frequencies of 35 per cent to 45 per cent, however, are found in samples of Caucasian patients with Turner's syndrome and Down's syndrome.[116]

Finally, Dr Plato briefly evaluated the affinities between the six major groups on the basis of similarities in totality of dermatoglyphic features. He found that for most of the dermatoglyphic features evaluated, "the Australasians, the Amerindians and to a certain extent the Orientals show similar frequencies and trends." The Caucasians and the Asian Indians form another block with similar frequencies "although not as consistent as the previous groups." The dermatoglyphic frequencies of the Negroes "seem to fluctuate independently from the other five groups."[117]

[114] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 6-7.
[115] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, p. 7.
[116] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, p. 7.
[116] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 7-8.
[117] Chris C. Plato and Vladimir Wertelecki, *op. cit.*, pp. 8-9.



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# APPENDIX I

(*Schwidetzky, 1962*)

*Distribution of the fingerprint patterns and the pattern intensity index among the races and peoples of the world*

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| | | A. EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Norwegians | Bonnevie, 1924 | 24518 M | 25.7 | 67.0 | 7.4 | 11.8 | — | 11.8 |
| Danes | Kirchmair & Moller, 1936 | 185 M | 28.4 | 68.7 | 2.9 | — | — | 12.6 |
| Danes (right-handed) | Bonnevie, 1933 | 131 M + 69 F | 25.0 | 70.2 | 4.8 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| Danes (left-handed) | Bonnevie, 1933 | 128 M + 67 F | 27.5 | 67.5 | 5.0 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| Danes (criminals) | Bugge, 1932 | 86654 M + 14857 F | 29.2 | 65.1 | 5.7 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.4 |
| English | Collins, 1913 | 5000 M + F | 20.2 | 74.9 | 5.0 | — | — | 11.5 |
| English | Serv. Id. Jud., 1905 | 5000 M | 25.4 | 69.7 | 4.9 | 12.1 | — | — |
| English | Waite, 1925 | 2000 M | 27.4 | 65.5 | 7.1 | 12.0 | — | — |
| English | Galton, 1892 | 500 M + F | 26.0 | 67.5 | 6.5 | — | — | 12.0 |
| Frisians, Flemish, and Walloons | Piebenga, 1942 | 400 M + 400 F | 25.4 | 67.4 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.8 |
| Dutch (Urk) | Piebenga, 1942 | 200 M + 200 F | 22.3 | 69.5 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.4 |
| Walloons | Piebenga, 1938 | 200 M + F | 32.1 | 64.3 | 3.6 | — | — | 12.9 |
| Dutch (criminals) | Dankmeijer, 1934 | 2222 M + 278 F | 25.9 | 66.1 | 7.9 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 |
| Frisians | Piebenga, 1938 | 400 M + F | 21.4 | 68.4 | 10.2 | — | — | 11.1 |
| Flemish (Belgium) | Piebenga, 1938 | 200 M + F | 26.4 | 68.2 | 5.4 | — | — | 12.1 |
| French | Sannie, 1939 | 1000 M + 1000 F | 27.5 | 63.8 | 8.8 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 |
| French (criminals) | Bayle, 1926 | 15000 M + F | 29.3 | 66.6 | 4.2 | — | — | 12.5 |
| Basques (France) | Minier, 1956 | 5920 M | 26.5 | 65.8 | 7.7 | 11.9 | — | — |
| Basques (Spain) | Pons, 1954 | 102 M | 33.6 | 61.7 | 4.7 | 12.9 | — | — |

(M = males and F = females. Pattern Intensity Index = (2 × whorls + loops) / 10)

## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Basques (Spain) | Minier, 1956 | 220 M | 32.9 | 61.6 | 5.4 | 12.7 | — | — |
| Spanish | Pons, 1952 | 100 M + 100 F | 27.3 | 66.3 | 6.3 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Spanish | Oloriz, 1908 | 10000 M + F | 30.3 | 63.2 | 6.5 | — | — | 12.4 |
| Portuguese | Da Pina, 1934 | 2500 M + 2500 F | 27.4 | 68.2 | 4.3 | — | — | 12.3 |
| Portuguese | Da Cunha, et al., 1954 | 100 M + 100 F | 25.7 | 68.3 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 12.0 |
| Portuguese | Lopes | 1000 M (?) | 29.8 | 64.6 | 5.5 | 12.4 | — | — |
| Italians (Mt. Gargano) | Abel, 1935 | 100 M + F | 38.0 | 59.0 | 3.0 | — | — | 13.5 |
| Italians | Gasti, 1907 | 100 M | 39.0 | 56.9 | 4.7 | 13.5 | — | — |
| Italians (Piedmont) | Abel | 152 M + F | 30.5 | 64.2 | 5.3 | — | — | 12.5 |
| Italians (criminals) | Gasti, 1907 | 100 M | 39.3 | 57.4 | 3.7 | 13.6 | — | — |
| Italians (criminals) | Falco, 1908 | 1579 M | 36.5 | 58.4 | 4.7 | 13.1 | — | — |
| Germans | Poll, 1937 | 8041 M + F | 32.6 | 62.7 | 4.7 | — | — | 12.8 |
| Germans | Roscher, 1904 | 5000 M + F | 29.8 | 64.7 | 5.4 | — | — | 12.4 |
| Germans | Abel, 1935 | 214 M + F | 26.2 | 66.9 | 4.4 | — | — | 11.9 |
| Germans | Bettmann, 1932 | 100 M + 100 F | 25.8 | 65.9 | 8.3 | — | — | 11.8 |
| Germans | Sachse, 1934 | 225 M | 33.9 | 60.8 | 5.3 | 12.9 | — | — |
| Germans | Kirchmair, 1934 | 3153 M | 27.4 | 66.4 | 6.2 | 12.1 | — | — |
| Germans | Virchow & Poll, 1934 | 2000 M | 29.0 | 65.7 | 5.2 | 12.4 | — | — |
| Germans | Heindl, 1921 | 99400 M | 31.8 | 64.0 | 4.3 | 12.8 | — | — |
| Germans | Gasti, 1907 | 100 M | 29.2 | 63.3 | 7.4 | 12.2 | — | — |
| Germans | Steiner, 1936 | 3582 M | 25.8 | 62.4 | 11.8 | 11.4 | — | — |
| Germans (Hamburg) | Kirchmair, 1935 | 146 M | 35.8 | 61.7 | 2.2 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Germans (Westfalia) | Schwidetzky & Walter | 9977 M + 6615 F | 26.8 | 67.6 | 4.5 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Germans (Westfalia) | Abel, 1940 | 122 M + F | 21.6 | 70.6 | 7.8 | — | — | 11.4 |
| Germans (East Prussia) | Abel, 1940 | 61 M + F | 22.0 | 73.4 | 4.6 | — | — | 11.7 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Germans (East Prussia) | Abel, 1940 | 127 M + F | 23.0 | 68.1 | 8.9 | — | — | 11.4 |
| Germans (East Prussia) | Abel, 1940 | 69 M + F | 32.2 | 64.1 | 3.7 | — | — | 12.9 |
| Germans (East Prussia) | Abel, 1940 | 100 M + F | 30.5 | 64.8 | 4.7 | — | — | 12.6 |
| Germans (East Prussia—Schizophrenics) | Duis, 1937 | 416 M + 346 F | 29.9 | 63.5 | 6.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Germans (Berlin twins) | Steffens, 1938 | 100 M + 100 F | 32.5 | 63.2 | 4.2 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| Germans (Silesia) | Abel, 1940 | 297 M + F | 33.9 | 57.9 | 8.1 | — | — | 12.6 |
| Germans (Leipzig) | Brückner, 1934 | 297 M | 35.4 | 58.9 | 5.7 | — | — | 13.0 |
| Germans (Leipzig) | Eydt, 1933 | 293 M | 37.4 | 59.2 | 3.3 | — | — | 13.4 |
| Germans (Leipzig) | Sachse | 225 M | 33.9 | 60.8 | 5.3 | 12.9 | — | — |
| Germans (Saxony) | Heindl | 99400 M + F | 30.8 | 65.1 | 4.9 | — | — | 12.7 |
| Germans (Saxony) | Karl, 1934 | 315 M + 556 F | 26.6 | 66.1 | 7.3 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| Germans (Reichwalde) | Abel, 1940 | 196 M + F | 28.9 | 64.3 | 6.8 | — | — | 12.2 |
| Germans (Hunsrück) | Walter, 1962 | 638 M + F | 28.1 | 66.2 | 5.7 | — | — | 12.2 |
| Germans (Schwarzwald) | Abel, 1940 | 400 M + F | 23.9 | 68.8 | 7.3 | — | — | 11.7 |
| Germans (Südschwarzwald) | Kuhn, 1939 | 208 M + 267 F | 27.4 | 66.3 | 6.3 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Germans (Württemberg) | Lübben, 1940 | 408 M + 461 F | 27.6 | 65.0 | 7.5 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Germans (Württemberg) | Lübben, 1940 | 335 M + 316 F | 31.3 | 60.8 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 12.3 |
| Germans (Bavaria) | Abel, 1940 | 100 M + F | 34.1 | 61.5 | 4.4 | — | — | 13.0 |
| Germans (Hinterstein) | Abel, 1940 | 131 M + F | 24.0 | 71.6 | 4.4 | — | — | 12.0 |
| Germans (Mondsee) | Abel, 1940 | 298 M + F | 31.4 | 62.7 | 5.9 | — | — | 12.6 |
| Poles | Loth, 1911 | 112 M + F | 24.0 | 63.0 | 12.0 | — | — | 11.1 |
| Poles (Karaites) | Pons, 1952 | 121 M + 106 F | 25.7 | 65.4 | 8.8 | — | — | 11.7 |
| Great Russians | Seminovski, 1927 | 11000 M + 11000 F | 29.7 | 63.0 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.2 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croatians | Abel, 1940 | 213 M+F | 33.7 | 61.9 | 4.4 | — | — | 12.9 |
| Serbs | Abel, 1940 | 251 M+F | 30.3 | 65.4 | 4.3 | — | — | 12.6 |
| Yugoslavians (Laibach) | Abel, 1940 | 99 M+F | 28.8 | 64.9 | 6.3 | — | — | 12.3 |
| Hungarians (Rinoz) | Abel, 1940 | 87 M+F | 27.3 | 68.5 | 4.2 | — | — | 12.3 |
| Hungarians (Matyo & Tard) | Abel, 1940 | 167 M+F | 28.1 | 67.3 | 4.6 | — | — | 12.4 |
| Hungarians | Bonnevie, 1929 | 833 M+F | 32.3 | 62.7 | 5.0 | — | — | 12.7 |
| Palaozians (Hungary) | Abel, 1940 | 87 M+ F | 30.5 | 66.6 | 3.0 | — | — | 12.8 |
| Rumanians (Carpathia) | Abel, 1940 | 100 M+ F | 26.5 | 67.8 | 5.7 | — | — | 12.1 |
| Rumanians (So. Carpathia) | Dumitrescu, 1959 | 192 M+225 F | 34.6 | 61.3 | 4.1 | — | — | 13.0 |
| Rumanians (Carpathia) | Milcu & Dumitrescu, 1958 | 66 M+64F | 26.9 | 65.5 | 7.6 | — | — | 11.9 |
| Tartars (Rumania) | Abel, 1940 | 126 M+F | 39.8 | 59.0 | 1.1 | — | — | 13.9 |
| Gagauzians (Rumania) | Abel, 1940 | 50 M+F | 30.8 | 65.2 | 4.0 | — | — | 12.7 |
| Bulgarians | Abel, 1940 | 83 M+F | 29.8 | 65.3 | 4.9 | — | — | 12.5 |
| Bulgarians | Abel, 1940 | 131 M+F | 34.9 | 63.2 | 1.9 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Bulgarians | Abel, 1940 | 230 M+F | 25.3 | 71.2 | 3.5 | — | — | 12.2 |
| Jews (Germany) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | 40.1 | 56.3 | 3.6 | 13.7 | — | — |
| Jews (Berlin, Hamburg) | Kirchmair, 1934 | 1037 M+F | 41.9 | 54.7 | 3.3 | — | — | 13.9 |
| Jews (Poland) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | — | — | — | 13.8 | — | — |

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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jews (Russia) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | — | — | — | 13.6 | — | — |
| Jews (Egypt) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | 40.6 | 56.6 | 2.8 | 13.8 | — | — |
| Jews (Morocco) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | — | — | — | 13.7 | — | — |
| Jews (Turkey) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | 37.5 | 58.9 | 3.6 | 13.4 | — | — |
| Jews (Yemen) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | 40.3 | 57.3 | 2.4 | 13.8 | — | — |
| Jews (Iraq) | Sachs & Bat-Miriam, 1957 | 500 M | — | — | — | 14.0 | — | — |
| Gypsies (Germany) | Abel, 1940 | 174 M+F | 35.3 | 61.2 | 3.5 | — | — | 13.2 |
| Gypsies (Scotland) | Abel, 1940 | 138 M+F | 26.6 | 66.6 | 6.8 | — | — | 12.0 |
| Gypsies (wandering) | Abel, 1940 | 94 M+F | 21.1 | 75.1 | 3.7 | — | — | 11.7 |
| Gypsies (Rumania) | Abel, 1940 | 100 M+F | 21.8 | 75.9 | 2.1 | — | — | 12.0 |
| Gypsies (Rumania) | Abel, 1940 | 187 M+F | 40.0 | 55.6 | 4.3 | — | — | 13.6 |
| | | B. ASIA | | | | | | |
| Turks (Edirne) | Enginalev | 100 M | 25.9 | 59.7 | 14.3 | 11.2 | — | — |
| Turks (Bursa) | Enginalev | 92 M | 20.1 | 72.5 | 7.0 | 11.3 | — | — |
| Turks (Ankara) | Enginalev | 99 M | 27.0 | 66.8 | 6.6 | 12.1 | — | — |
| Turks (Zonguldak) | Enginalev | 100 M | 19.2 | 75.3 | 5.1 | 11.4 | — | — |
| Turks | Abel, 1940 | 66 M+F | 36.3 | 55.2 | 8.5 | — | — | 12.8 |
| Armenians | Abel, 1940 | 179 M+F | 43.6 | 54.0 | 2.4 | — | — | 14.1 |

## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| National group | Author | Number of subjects | % of whorls | % of loops | % of arches | Pattern intensity index Male | Female | M+F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lebanese (Mitwali) | Cummins & Shanklin, 1936 | 138 M+F | 42.2 | 55.1 | 2.7 | — | — | 14.0 |
| Lebanese (Beirut) | Shanklin & Cummins, 1937 | 98 M | 45.4 | 52.2 | 2.5 | 14.3 | — | — |
| Syrians | Leriche, 1932 | 1004 M+F | 48.8 | 47.9 | 3.3 | — | — | 14.6 |
| Swanetians (Caucasus) | Bunak, 1935 | 255 M | 31.5 | 64.6 | 4.0 | 12.8 | — | — |
| Ingush (Caucasus) | Bunak, 1935 | 225 M | 31.8 | 61.3 | 6.9 | 12.5 | — | — |
| Chetchen (Caucasus) | Gindce, 1928 | 222 M | 33.6 | 60.5 | 6.0 | 12.8 | — | — |
| Arabs (Ruala) | Shanklin & Cummins, 1937 | 200 M+F | 39.1 | 57.2 | 3.8 | — | — | 13.5 |
| Yemenite Arabs | Fleischhacker, 1943 | 15 M | 42.0 | 53.3 | 4.7 | 13.7 | — | — |
| Yemenite Jews | Fleischhacker, 1943 | 10 M | 39.0 | 59.0 | 2.0 | 13.7 | — | — |
| Bhil (Tribal India) | Geipel, 1961 | 33 M+24 F | 36.7 | 59.6 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 13.3 |
| Kharia (Tribal India) | Geipel, 1961 | 5 M+13 F | 47.8 | 52.2 | — | 13.8 | 15.2 | 14.8 |
| Kisan (Tribal India) | Geipel, 1961 | 9 M+10 F | 61.6 | 38.4 | — | 16.0 | 16.3 | 16.3 |
| Korku (Tribal India) | Geipel, 1961 | 31 M+25 F | 52.0 | 47.2 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 14.7 | 15.1 |
| Munda (Tribal India) | Geipel, 1961 | 20 M+6 F | 43.8 | 55.0 | 1.2 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 14.3 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Oraon (Tribal India) | Geipel, 1961 | 26 M + 34 F | 47.7 | 49.8 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 14.5 |
| Indians | Collins, 1913 | 2000 M | 33.3 | 63.0 | 3.8 | 12.9 | — | — |
| Indians | Biswas, 1936 | 50 M | 42.5 | 55.3 | 2.2 | 14.0 | — | — |
| Indians | Renes, 1947/48 | 229 M | 36.7 | 60.0 | 3.3 | 13.3 | — | — |
| Indians | Schlaginhaufen, 1906 | 27 M | 36.1 | 61.9 | 1.6 | 13.4 | — | — |
| Chalka-Mongols | Shimaneseti & Sato, 1936 | 101 M + F | 54.3 | 42.7 | 3.1 | — | — | 15.1 |
| Barga-Mongols | Yokoh, 1938 | 138 M + F | 54.3 | 43.4 | 2.4 | — | — | 15.2 |
| Tungus (Solonen) | Shimanaseti & Sato, 1936 | 56 M + F | 51.8 | 46.5 | 1.7 | — | — | 15.0 |
| Giliaks | Kanaseki, 1933 | 13 M + 5 F | 42.2 | 57.2 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 14.2 |
| Orotshonians | Kanaseki, 1933 | 14 M + 4 F | 81.0 | 19.0 | — | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| Chinese | Shino & Mikami, 1922 | 211 M + 97 F | 50.0 | 48.0 | 2.0 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 14.8 |
| Chinese | Collins | 5000 M + F | 38.7 | 57.1 | 4.2 | — | — | 13.5 |
| Chinese | Serv. Id. Jud., 1926 | 1000 M + F | 40.5 | 55.9 | 3.6 | — | — | 13.7 |
| Chinese | Abel, 1933 | 70 M | 51.6 | 46.5 | 2.0 | 15.0 | — | — |
| Chinese | Kubo, 1918 | 300 M | 50.8 | 47.8 | 1.4 | 14.9 | — | — |
| Koreans | Kubo, 1918 | 1000 M + 300 F | 44.2 | 53.0 | 2.7 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 14.1 |
| Koreans | Tanaka, 1937 | 2677 M + 517 F | 47.9 | 49.7 | 2.4 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.6 |
| Koreans | Miyake, 1921 | 125 M | 50.1 | 47.1 | 2.8 | 14.7 | — | — |
| Koreans | Hisapho | 1300 M + F | 44.9 | 52.1 | 3.0 | — | — | 14.2 |
| Formosans (Paiwan) | Kudo, 1928 | 52 M + 70 F | 32.4 | 62.8 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 13.0 |

## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Formosans (Yami) | Kudo, 1928 | 141 M+ 63 F | 50.2 | 46.3 | 3.4 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 14.7 |
| Formosans (Ami) | Kudo, 1928 | 46 M+ 85 F | 54.6 | 43.8 | 1.6 | 15.5 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| Formosans | Serv. Id. Jud., 1926 | 1000 M+ F | 42.6 | 54.4 | 3.0 | — | — | 13.9 |
| Formosans | Hisaphusi | 131 M+ F | 55.3 | 43.3 | 1.5 | — | — | 15.9 |
| Formosans | Kishi, 1925 | 242 M+ F | 39.7 | 58.5 | 1.8 | — | — | 13.8 |
| Japanese | Kishi & Hirai, 1928 | 992 M | 44.4 | 54.1 | 1.6 | 14.3 | — | — |
| Japanese | Kutsuna, 1931 | 70 M+ 100 F | 41.6 | 54.7 | 3.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.8 |
| Japanese | Kutsuna, 1931 | 100 M+ 75 F | 43.5 | 51.7 | 4.7 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.9 |
| Japanese | Fujii, 1922 | 6500 M+ 1000 F | 44.3 | 53.0 | 2.7 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| Japanese | Sumida & Nagayama | 896 M | 48.0 | 50.1 | 1.9 | 14.6 | — | — |
| Japanese | Araya, Takaguchi & Ishizaki, 1933 | 285 M | 48.0 | 50.9 | 1.1 | 14.7 | — | — |
| Japanese | Hasebe, 1918 | 215 M+ 61 F | 43.6 | 53.7 | 2.7 | 14.2 | — | — |
| Japanese | Hirano, 1931 | 1294 M | 50.1 | 48.8 | 1.2 | 14.9 | — | — |
| Japanese (Shinano) | Macka, 1938 | 268 M+ 233 F | 40.7 | 55.7 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 13.7 |
| Thai | Rife, 1958 | 316 M+ 126 F | 48.8 | 49.5 | 1.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| Javanese | Dankmeijer, 1938 | 1000 M+ F | 35.9 | 61.3 | 2.7 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Javanese | Renes, 1941 | 1815 M+ 933 F | 35.9 | 61.6 | 2.5 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 13.3 |
| Javanese (Bali) | Abel, 1940 | 470 M+ F | 34.6 | 64.1 | 1.3 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Javanese (Bali) | Kleiweg De Zwann, 1942 | 849 M+ 107 F | 46.6 | 51.5 | 1.9 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 14.5 |
| Javanese | Weninger, 1961 | 72 M+ 13 F | 38.2 | 59.3 | 2.6 | 13.4 | 14.4 | 13.6 |
| Niassians | Kleiweg De Zwann, 1911 | 1300 M+ F | 34.7 | 62.9 | 2.4 | — | — | 13.2 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Menang-Kabau (Sumatra) | Kleiweg De Zwann, 1908 | 500 M+F | 45.1 | 53.1 | 1.7 | — | — | 14.3 |
| Toba-Batak (Sumatra) | Maasland, 1940 | 500 M+500 F | 41.3 | 57.4 | 1.9 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.0 |
| Dayak (Borneo) | Grutzner, 1927 | | 45.4 | 53.0 | 1.6 | — | — | 14.4 |
| Sasak (Lembok) | Kleiweg De Zwann, 1942 | 615 M | 47.2 | 51.4 | 1.4 | 14.6 | — | — |
| Coastal Malayans | Grutzner, 1927 | ? | 48.4 | 50.2 | 1.4 | — | — | 14.7 |
| Semang | Weninger, 1952 | 60 M+F | 60.3 | 39.7 | — | — | — | 16.0 |
| Igorots | Weninger, 1952 | ? | 44.2 | 55.1 | 0.7 | — | — | 14.4 |
| Aeta | Weninger, 1952 | 190 M+F | 54.8 | 44.2 | 1.0 | — | — | 15.4 |
| Mangyans (Mindoro) | Weninger, 1952 | ? | 90.0 | 8.4 | 0.7 | — | — | 18.8 |
| Ilokano | Weninger, 1952 | ? | 54.8 | 44.7 | 0.5 | — | — | 15.0 |
| Japanese | Kubo, 1918 | 300 M+F | 45.9 | 52.2 | 1.9 | 14.3 | — | — |
| Japanese | Iseki, 1936 | 198 M+161 F | 44.2 | 52.1 | 3.7 | — | — | 14.0 |
| Japanese | Shuta, 1934 | 4000 M+1664 F | 44.3 | 53.4 | 2.3 | — | — | 14.2 |
| Japanese | Kubo, 1918 | 700 M+F | 45.2 | 52.9 | 1.8 | — | — | 14.3 |
| Japanese | Kubo, 1918 | 300 M+F | 45.7 | 52.0 | 1.9 | — | — | 14.3 |
| Japanese | Furuse, 1913 | 1528 M+F | 45.2 | 51.9 | 2.6 | — | — | 14.2 |
| Japanese | Serv. Id. Jud. (in Volotzkoi) | 1057 M+F | 45.3 | 52.9 | 1.8 | — | — | 14.4 |
| Japanese | Kanaseki, 1930 | 218 M+F | 45.7 | 52.4 | 1.9 | — | — | 14.4 |
| Japanese | Kayima, 1926 | 534 M+F | 45.1 | 53.0 | 1.9 | — | — | 14.3 |
| Japanese | Kutsuna, 1931 | 100 M+F | 45.5 | 49.3 | 5.2 | — | — | 14.0 |
| North Japanese | Koike, 1960 | 92979 M | 46.4 | 51.2 | 2.4 | 14.4 | — | — |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| National group | Author | Number of subjects | % of whorls | % of loops | % of arches | Pattern intensity index Male | Female | M+F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Japanese | Koike, 1960 | 64587 M | 48.2 | 49.7 | 2.2 | 14.6 | — | — |
| South Japanese | Koike, 1960 | 78983 M | 48.8 | 49.6 | 1.5 | 14.7 | — | — |
| Ainu (Tikabumi) | Kisi & Kuwasima, 1935 | 48 M+ 73 F | 26.3 | 67.0 | 6.7 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 12.0 |
| Ainu (Hidaka) | Koya, 1937 | 81 M+ 107 F | 25.9 | 70.2 | 3.9 | 12.9 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| Ainu (Total) | Koya, 1937 | 213 M+ 319 F | 28.4 | 68.4 | 3.2 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| Ainu (Iburi) | Koya, 1937 | 102 M+ 167 F | 30.0 | 66.5 | 3.4 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Ainu (Saru) | Okada, 1935 | 58 M | 35.1 | 62.7 | 2.3 | 13.3 | — | — |
| Ainu | Hasebe, 1918 | 36 M | 29.7 | 67.8 | 2.5 | 12.7 | — | — |
| Ainu | Hasebe, 1918 | 32 M+ 23 F | 31.8 | 65.2 | 3.8 | — | — | 12.9 |
| Ainu (Hokkaido) | Furuhata & Masahashi, 1949 | 1416 M+ 650 F | 28.7 | 67.1 | 4.2 | — | — | 12.4 |
| Ainu (Sakhalin) | Koya, 1937 | 82 M+ 98 F | 36.1 | 58.7 | 5.2 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 13.1 |
| Annamites | Nguyen, Hûu-Thuyet 1938 | 30000 M+ F | 47.7 | 43.9 | 8.3 | — | — | 13.9 |
| Annamites | Mutrux Bornoz, 1937 | ? | 50.3 | 48.4 | 1.3 | — | — | 14.9 |
| Annamites | Mutrux Bornoz, 1932 | ? | 51.6 | 47.4 | 1.1 | — | — | 15.1 |
| | | C. AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Egyptians | Rife, 1953 | 1100 M+ 300 F | 39.8 | 56.8 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.4 |
| Dauada (Fezzan) | Pons, 1953 | 146 M+ 181 F | 42.8 | 56.1 | 1.1 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.2 |
| Berbers (Tripolitania) | Pons, 1953 | 167 M+ 107 F | 43.0 | 54.4 | 2.4 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 14.0 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Libyans (Berbers & Arabs) | Falko, 1917/18 | 500 M | 39.2 | 57.1 | 3.4 | 13.6 | — | — |
| Beni Mata (Morocco) | Gessain, 1957 | 194 M | 38.8 | 57.9 | 3.1 | 13.6 | — | — |
| Canary Islanders | Schweidetzky | 119 M | 30.4 | 65.3 | 4.3 | 12.6 | — | — |
| Maurians | Leschi, 1950 | 39 M | 33.3 | 59.4 | 6.7 | 12.6 | — | — |
| Sudanese | Lestrange, 1953 | 299 M + 83 F | 30.3 | 61.9 | 7.8 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| Sudanese | Gessain, 1961 | 90 M | 35.6 | 58.5 | 5.7 | 13.0 | — | — |
| French African Army (Wuluf) | Leschi, 1949 | 1097 M | 35.6 | 57.5 | 6.4 | 12.9 | — | — |
| French African Army (Fulbe) | Leschi, 1949 | 151 M | 37.3 | 55.9 | 7.0 | 13.1 | — | — |
| Negroes (Fulbe) | Lestrange, 1953 | 239 M + 50 F | 34.8 | 60.3 | 4.8 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 13.0 |
| French African Army (Toucouleurs) | Leschi, 1949 | 362 M | 37.7 | 54.8 | 7.1 | 13.0 | — | — |
| French African Army (Sarakole) | Leschi, 1949 | 50 M | 40.2 | 53.2 | 6.4 | 13.4 | — | — |
| French African Army (various tribes) | Leschi, 1949 | 109 M | 36.0 | 58.5 | 5.4 | 13.0 | — | — |
| French African Army (various tribes) | Leschi, 1949 | 104 M | 30.3 | 58.6 | 10.4 | 11.9 | — | — |
| French African Army (various tribes) | Leschi, 1949 | 80 M | 33.7 | 59.3 | 5.8 | 12.7 | — | — |



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# APPENDIX I
(continued)

| National group | Author | Number of subjects | % of whorls | % of loops | % of arches | Pattern intensity index Male | Female | M+F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| French African Army | Sannie, 1939 | 1000 M | 37.2 | 56.8 | 6.0 | 13.1 | — | — |
| Tibu (Kufra) | Sabatini, 1934 | 104 M+ F | 25.3 | 65.7 | 8.9 | — | — | 11.6 |
| North Sudanese | Rife, 1953 | 100 M | 45.9 | 50.3 | 3.7 | 14.2 | — | — |
| Bari | Rife, 1953 | 72 M | 32.4 | 62.7 | 4.9 | 12.8 | — | — |
| Shilluk | Rife, 1953 | 106 M | 26.5 | 70.3 | 3.2 | 12.3 | — | — |
| Dinka | Rife, 1953 | 132 M | 28.2 | 66.8 | 5.1 | 12.3 | — | — |
| Nuer | Rife, 1953 | 110 M | 30.0 | 68.6 | 6.4 | 12.9 | — | — |
| Sara | Gessain, 1957 | 96 M+ 49 F | 25.6 | 64.5 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.6 |
| Sara | Gessain, 1961 | 455 M+ 137 F | 24.9 | 63.7 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| Dogon | Gessain, 1957 | 19 M | 34.0 | 58.7 | 7.1 | 12.7 | — | — |
| Negroes (Liberia) | Cummins, 1930 | 123 M+ F | 34.6 | 62.2 | 3.3 | — | — | 13.1 |
| Negroes (West Africa) | Cummins, 1930 | 100 M | 38.9 | 57.3 | 3.6 | 13.5 | — | — |
| Negroes (Sierra-Leone) | Dankmeijer, 1938 | 149 M+ 89 F | 29.0 | 64.0 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Negroes (Liberia & Sierra-Leone) | Dankmeijer, 1938 | 238 M+ 105 F | 28.5 | 64.9 | 6.4 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| Negroes (Liberia & Sierra-Leone) | Cummins, 1930 | 58 M | 38.9 | 57.3 | 3.6 | 13.5 | — | — |
| Negroes (Liberia & Sierra-Leone) | Abel, 1933 | 100 M | 38.9 | 57.3 | 3.6 | 13.5 | — | — |
| Negroes (Liberia) | Dankmeijer, 1938 | 89 M | 29.1 | 67.5 | 3.3 | 12.6 | — | — |
| Pamue (Span. Guinea) | Pons, 1951 | 282 M+ 61 F | 25.4 | 65.9 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.7 |
| Bubi (Span. Guinea) | Pons, 1951 | 338 M+ 145 F | 26.5 | 66.4 | 7.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.9 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Combe (Span. Guinea) | Pons, 1951 | 189 M | 33.9 | 60.5 | 5.6 | 12.8 | — | — |
| Negroes (Port Colonies) | De Pina, 1936 | 275 M+F | 26.5 | 68.3 | 5.1 | — | — | 12.1 |
| Negroes (Angola) | Sarmento, 1940 | 107 M | 21.1 | 73.3 | 5.5 | 11.6 | — | — |
| Negroes (Angola) | Sarmento, 1940 | 113 M | 26.7 | 70.1 | 3.2 | 12.4 | — | — |
| Negroes (Angola) | Sarmento, 1940 | 100 M | 25.7 | 67.5 | 6.7 | 11.9 | — | — |
| Congo Negroes | Abel, 1940 | 357 M+F | 22.6 | 71.0 | 6.4 | — | — | 11.6 |
| Congo Negroes (Sanga) | Dankmeijer, 1947 | 115 M+119 F | 30.2 | 60.8 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| Negroes (Belg. Congo) | Mutrux Bornoz, 1937 | ? | 39.8 | 52.9 | 7.3 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Congo Negroes (Gabun) | Gessain, 1961 | 211 M+108 F | 29.3 | 63.7 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 12.2 |
| Congo Negroes (High Plains) | Gessain, 1961 | 1294 M+85 F | 30.3 | 61.9 | 9.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| Congo Negroes (Forest) | Gessain, 1961 | 364 M+92 F | 30.6 | 63.6 | 5.6 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.5 |
| Congo Negroes (Fang) | Gessain, 1961 | 94 M+70 F | 27.3 | 60.7 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Congo Negroes (Mandja) | Gessain, 1961 | 354 M | 27.2 | 64.6 | 8.0 | 11.9 | — | — |
| Congo Negroes (Banda) | Gessain, 1961 | 340 M+25 F | 26.5 | 64.2 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 11.7 |
| Negroes (Coniagui) | Dankmeijer, 1947 | 59 M+60 F | 26.4 | 65.5 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.8 |

## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| National group | Author | Number of subjects | % of whorls | % of loops | % of arches | Pattern intensity index Male | Female | M+F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Negroes (Coniagui) | Lestrange, 1953 | 255 M+ 18 F | 30.9 | 61.9 | 7.2 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 |
| Negroes (Bassari) | Dankmeijer, 1947 | 141 M+ 57 F | 19.5 | 72.5 | 7.9 | 11.7 | 9.9 | 11.2 |
| Negroes (Bassari) | Lestrange, 1953 | 150 M+ 34 F | 29.8 | 66.3 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.6 |
| Forest Negroes (Lese) | Geipel, 1950 | 75 M | 22.1 | 72.0 | 5.9 | 11.6 | — | — |
| Negroes (Guinea) | Lestrange, 1953 | 96 M+ 31 F | 28.7 | 66.0 | 5.3 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 12.3 |
| Negroes (Balali-Babamba) | Gessain, 1957 | 100 M+ 100 F | 31.3 | 61.1 | 7.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Negroes (Mozambique) | Santos, 1950 | 1257 M+ 339 F | 24.9 | 69.2 | 5.6 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 11.9 |
| Bantu Negroes (Natal) | Pons, 1953 | 108 M+ 44 F | 31.7 | 62.4 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 12.6 |
| African Negroes | Dankmeijer, 1934 | 65 M+ F | 30.5 | 66.5 | 3.1 | — | — | 12.8 |
| Negroes (Madagascar) | Geipel, 1957 | 1355 M+ 462 F | 40.4 | 57.1 | 2.5 | 13.8 | — | — |
| Malagasians | Chamla, 1957 | 722 M+ 244 F | 36.4 | 59.9 | 3.5 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.3 |
| Aka Pygmies (Ituri) | Geipel, 1956 | 110 M+ 90 F | 18.4 | 69.5 | 12.1 | — | — | 10.6 |
| Basua Pygmies (Ituri) | Geipel, 1956 | 22 M+ 103 F | 20.2 | 69.7 | 10.1 | — | — | 11.0 |
| Efé Pygmies (Ituri) | Geipel, 1956 | 91 M+ 32 F | 16.7 | 68.6 | 14.7 | — | — | 10.2 |
| Efé Pygmies | Dankmeijer, 1934 | 207 M+ F | 19.6 | 64.0 | 16.2 | — | — | 10.3 |
| Efé Pygmies | Valsik, 1938 | 80 M+ 62 F | 16.3 | 67.1 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 10.0 |
| Kongo-Pygmies | Abel, 1940 | 886 M+ F | 16.2 | 69.2 | 14.6 | — | — | 10.2 |
| Ituri Pygmies | Geipel, 1948 | 174 M+ 186 F | 17.7 | 69.4 | 12.9 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Bakola-Pygmies | Dankmeijer, 1947 | 130 M+ 103 F | 35.2 | 57.7 | 7.2 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.8 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Bayaka-Pygmies | Dankmeijer, 1947 | 203 M+ 100 F | 42.3 | 52.4 | 5.3 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| Twa-Pygmies (Ruanda) | Geipel, 1949 | 6 M+ 9 F | 27.5 | 64.4 | 8.1 | 11.9 | — | — |
| Negro hybrids & Pygmies | Geipel, 1948 | 21 M+ 10 F | 23.0 | 68.6 | 8.2 | — | — | 11.5 |
| Negro hybrids & Basua-Pygmies | Valsik, 1938 | 12 M+ 12 F | 27.6 | 63.9 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 |
| Bushmen | Weninger, 1936 | 32 M+ F | 15.1 | 68.5 | 16.4 | — | — | 9.9 |
| Bushmen | Cummins, 1955 & Geipel, 1956 | 544 M+ F | 21.1 | 65.9 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.8 |
| Hottentotts | Fleischhacker, 1934 | 50 M+ F | 18.6 | 76.3 | 5.1 | 11.4 | — | — |
| Arabs (Chad) | Gessain, 1961 | 116 M | 28.4 | 62.0 | 9.3 | 11.9 | — | — |
| **D. THE AMERICAS** | | | | | | | | |
| Eskimos (Lawrence Isld.) | Cummins & Midlo 1931 | 59 M+ F | 46.8 | 48.8 | 4.4 | — | — | 14.2 |
| Eskimos (East Central Arctic) | Auer, 1950 | 461 M+ F | 34.4 | 62.7 | 2.9 | — | — | 13.2 |
| Eskimos (South ampton Island) | Popham, 1953 | 28 M+ 34 F | 43.0 | 52.0 | 4.6 | — | — | 13.8 |
| Eskimos (Pt. Barrow) | Cummins, 1935 | 30 M+ F | 46.3 | 51.3 | 2.3 | — | — | 14.4 |
| Eskimos (West Greenland) | Cummins & Hansen, 1946 | 140 M | 42.5 | 54.1 | 3.5 | — | — | 14.0 |

## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eskimos (East Greenland) | Abel, 1933 | 33 M+ 35 F | 72.2 | 26.9 | 0.8 | — | — | 17.1 |
| Saulteaux (Indians (Canada) | Walker, 1950 | 101 M+ F | 57.4 | 40.6 | 2.0 | — | — | 15.5 |
| Indians (Comanche) | Cummins & Goldstein, 1932 | 67 M+ F | 43.3 | 50.4 | 6.3 | — | — | 13.7 |
| Indians (Arapahos) | Downey, 1927 | 50 M+ F | 47.6 | 47.8 | 4.6 | — | — | 14.3 |
| Indians (Tarahumara) | Leche, 1933 | 26 M+ F | 51.8 | 45.4 | 2.7 | — | — | 14.9 |
| Tarascan (Mexico) | Leche | ? | 34.2 | 61.7 | 3.3 | — | — | 13.0 |
| Azteks (Mexico) | Leche | ? | 39.6 | 57.1 | 3.1 | — | — | 13.6 |
| Mestizos (Mexico) | Leche | ? | 40.0 | 57.0 | 3.0 | — | — | 13.7 |
| Zatoteks (Mexico) | Leche | ? | 36.0 | 61.0 | 3.0 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Chamula (Mexico) | Leche | ? | 43.8 | 52.8 | 3.4 | — | — | 14.0 |
| Maya (Mexico) | Cummins & Steggerda | ? | 33.2 | 59.2 | 7.6 | — | — | 12.7 |
| Indians (Maya) | Leche, 1933 | 25 M+ F | 51.2 | 42.4 | 6.4 | — | — | 14.5 |
| Indians (Mexico & Guatemala) | Cummins, 1930 | 35 M | 42.0 | 55.5 | 2.3 | 14.0 | — | — |
| Yupa Indians | Geipel, 1955 | 10 M+ 8 F | 34.5 | 60.5 | 5.0 | — | — | 13.0 |
| Indians (Brazil) | De Lestrange, 1954 | 20 M+ 12 F | 71.4 | 26.2 | 2.2 | 17.2 | 16.5 | 16.9 |
| Kaingang Indians (Brazil) | De Lestrange, 1954 | 18 M+ F | 55.3 | 40.9 | 3.4 | — | — | 15.2 |
| Tukano Indians (Brazil) | Biocca & Willems | ? | 41.2 | 54.4 | 4.4 | — | — | 13.7 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *National group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | *Male* | *Female* | *M+F* |
| Guayaki Indians | Oetting, 1949 | 40 M+F | 35.2 | 52.7 | 12.0 | — | — | 12.3 |
| Indians (Chile) | Henckel, 1934 | 246 M | 37.0 | 56.1 | 7.0 | 13.0 | — | — |
| Fireland Indians | Abel, 1934 | 6 M+F | 38.9 | 57.6 | 3.3 | — | — | 13.5 |
| Europeans (USA) | Newman, 1934 | 100 M+100 F | 34.0 | 61.4 | 4.7 | — | — | 12.9 |
| Europeans (USA) | Cummins & Midlo, 1926 | 100 M+F | 32.1 | 62.7 | 5.2 | — | — | 12.7 |
| Europeans (USA) | Newman, 1936 | 100 M+F | 36.3 | 61.4 | 2.3 | — | — | 13.4 |
| Europeans (USA) | Downey, 1927 | 96 M+F | 26.7 | 68.4 | 4.9 | — | — | 12.2 |
| Frisians (USA) | Cummins & Steggerda, 1935 | 113 M+F | 20.2 | 70.5 | 9.3 | — | — | 11.1 |
| Jews (New Orleans) | Cummins & Midlo, 1927 | 100 M+100 F | 42.8 | 53.0 | 4.3 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| Jews (USA) | Cummins & Midlo, 1927 | 100 M+100 F | 42.7 | 53.0 | 4.2 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.8 |
| Whites (Jamaica) | Davenport & Steggerda, 1929 | 27 M+20 F | 21.9 | 70.8 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.5 |
| Chileans | Henckel, 1934 | 246 M | 39.9 | 56.1 | 6.9 | 13.6 | — | — |
| Mulattos (Jamaica) | Davenport & Steggerda, 1929 | 120 M+93 F | 24.7 | 65.8 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.5 |
| Negroes (Jamaica) | Davenport & Steggerda, 1929 | 73 M+51 F | 29.9 | 59.3 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Chileans (Mestizos) | Henckel, 1933 | 61545 M+4826 F | 35.9 | 59.0 | 5.0 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 13.1 |



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## APPENDIX I
(continued)

| *tional group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *% of whorls* | *% of loops* | *% of arches* | *Pattern intensity index* Male | Female | M+F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | E. AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA | | | | | | |
| New Guinea | Wirz, 1924 | 16 M+F? | 40.9 | 58.5 | 0.6 | — | — | 14.0 |
| Kanaks (New Guinea) | Geipel, 1959 | 35 M+ 27 F | 36.6 | 60.0 | 3.4 | — | — | 13.3 |
| Ayom (New Guinea) | Geipel, 1959 | 218 M+ 71 F | 57.8 | 41.6 | 0.4 | 15.9 | 15.3 | 15.7 |
| Rubin Islanders | Kanaseki, 1930 | 112 F | 40.8 | 56.7 | 2.5 | — | 13.8 | — |
| Palau Islanders | Matumato, 1930 | 170 M | 49.2 | 49.0 | 1.8 | 14.7 | — | — |
| Kotu Islanders | Hirapusha | 204 M+F | 50.4 | 46.5 | 3.1 | — | — | 14.7 |
| Loyalty Islands Melanesians) | Hesch, 1932 | 32 M+3 F | 59.2 | 39.7 | 1.1 | — | — | 15.8 |
| Australian Aborigines (Yirrkalla, Arnhem Land) | Cummins & Setzler, 1952 | 41 M+ 51 F | 78.6 | 21.1 | 0.3 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Australian Aborigines (Groote Eylandt, Arnhem Land) | Cummins & Setzler, 1952 | 43 M+ 38 F | 71.6 | 27.6 | 0.8 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 17.1 |
| Australian Aborigines (Old Beswick and Mainoru) | Macintosh, 1952 | 74 M | 60.9 | 38.0 | 0.9 | 16.0 | — | — |
| Australian Aborigines (Perth) | Macintosh, 1952 | 53 M | 52.4 | 46.4 | 1.1 | 15.1 | — | — |

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# APPENDIX II

(Schwidetzky, 1962)

*Distribution of the palmar patterns among the races and peoples of the world*

(M = Males and F = Females; hypothenar pattern = pattern without traces and without Au/Ac and v; thenar pattern = pattern with traces; interdigital areas II, III, IV patterns = patterns without traces; MD = Mean value of the termination field of the D palmar main line.)

| *National Group* | *Author* | *Number of subjects* | *Termination field of the D-line (%)* 7 | 9 | 11 | *Hypothenar pattern (%)* | *Thenar/I pattern (%)* | *Interdigital pattern (%)* *Area II* | *Area III* | *Area IV* | *MD* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. EUROPE | | | | | | | | | |
| French | Gessain, 1956 | 184 M+ 162 F | 17.7 | 37.9 | 44.5 | 35.9 | 9.9 | — | — | — | 9.5 |
| Basques | Pons, 1954 | 101 M | 12.9 | 40.1 | 47.0 | 44.7 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 59.6 | 53.5 | 9.7 |
| Spanish | Pons, 1952 | 100 M+ 100 F | 21.2 | 36.0 | 42.7 | 37.0 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 44.4 | 60.5 | 9.4 |
| Germans (twins) | Meyer-Heyden-Hagen, 1934 | 250 M+ F | — | — | — | 36.6 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 39.6 | 51.2 | — |
| Germans | (cit. in Cummins and Midlo, 1943) | 1281 M | 14.0 | 41.4 | 44.5 | 34.3 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 53.6 | 60.5 | 9.6 |
| Germans (Königsberg) | Matthes, 1938 | 360 M+ F | — | — | — | 37.8 | 16.3 | 3.8 | 47.5 | 46.3 | — |
| Germans (Peyse) | Matthes, 1938 | 489 M+ F | — | — | — | 43.6 | 21.2 | 4.0 | 31.8 | 51.6 | — |
| Germans (Leipsig) | Brückner, 1939 | 300 M+ F | — | — | — | 35.9 | 17.2 | — | — | — | — |
| Germans (Franken) | Beckh, 1941 | 246 M+ F | 18.4 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 20.7 | 0.5 | 40.7 | 61.4 | 9.5 |
| Germans (Württemberg) | Wilke | 740 M+ 740 F | 15.3 | 44.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 37.9 | 56.2 | 9.5 |
| Germans (Südsch-warzwald) | Kuhn, 1939 | 452 M+ F | 20.8 | 42.9 | 36.3 | 29.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 9.3 |
| Poles | Loth, 1911 | 107 M+ F | 11.7 | 40.0 | 44.0 | 32.0 | 14.0 | ? | 47.0 | 51.0 | 9.3 |
| Karaites (Poland) | Pons, 1952 | 121 M+ 181 F | 18.2 | 37.0 | 44.8 | 42.1 | 11.6 | 3.9 | 66.7 | 43.0 | 9.5 |
| Hungarians | Malán, 1940 | 100 M+ 100 F | 13.5 | 27.7 | 58.7 | 36.0 | 14.2 | 6.3 | 56.5 | 50.0 | 9.9 |
| Europeans | Cummins | 300 M+ F | — | — | — | 37.1 | 5.5 | ? | 40.8 | 49.0 | — |

## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) 7 | 9 | 11 | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) Area II | Area III | Area IV | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B. ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanese (Beirut) | Cummins & Shanklin, 1936 | 89 M+ 106 F | — | — | — | 37.9 | 18.8 | 9.4 | 57.2 | 59.0 | — |
| Mitwali (Lebanon) | Cummins & Shanklin, 1936 | 92 M+ 46 F | 14.0 | 40.5 | 45.2 | 31.1 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 57.9 | 57.6 | 9.6 |
| Arabs | Shanklin & Cummins, 1937 | 230 M | 13.4 | 42.1 | 44.5 | 35.4 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 37.9 | 56.9 | 9.6 |
| Yemenites (Arabs) | Fleischhacker, 1943 | 15 M | 10.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 46.7 | 20.0 | 10.0 | 50.0 | 23.3 | 10.0 |
| Yemenites (Jews) | Fleischhacker, 1943 | 9 M+ 1 F | 20.0 | 35.0 | 45.0 | 35.0 | 5.0 | — | 35.0 | 55.0 | 9.5 |
| Indians | Biswas, 1936 | 50 M | 19.0 | 25.0 | 56.0 | 32.0 | 21.0 | 5.0 | 49.0 | 48.0 | 9.7 |
| Indians | Schlaginhaufen, 1906 | 22 M+ 4 F | 23.0 | 23.0 | 53.8 | 42.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 63.4 | 53.8 | 9.6 |
| Bhil (India) | Geipel, 1961 | 33 M+ 24 F | 14.0 | 46.5 | 39.5 | 55.3 | 24.6 | 5.3 | 49.1 | 48.2 | 9.5 |
| Kharia (India) | Geipel, 1961 | 5 M+ 13 F | 33.3 | 50.0 | 16.5 | 30.6 | 19.4 | 8.3 | 38.9 | 91.7 | 8.6 |
| Kisan (India) | Geipel, 1961 | 9 M+ 10 F | 36.8 | 39.5 | 23.7 | 55.3 | 23.7 | 7.9 | 42.1 | 76.3 | 8.7 |
| Munda (India) | Geipel, 1961 | 20 M+ 6 F | 30.8 | 28.8 | 40.4 | 57.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 32.7 | 71.2 | 9.2 |
| Korku (India) | Geipel, 1961 | 31 M+ 25 F | 19.7 | 46.4 | 33.9 | 51.8 | 19.6 | 8.9 | 38.4 | 67.0 | 9.3 |
| Oraon (India) | Geipel, 1961 | 26 M+ 34 F | 24.1 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 53.3 | 29.2 | 10.8 | 38.3 | 66.7 | 9.3 |
| Chinese | King, 1940 | 100 M | 42.5 | 33.0 | 24.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.6 |
| Chinese (Shanghai) | Wilder, 1922 | 50 M+ 50 F | 42.0 | 45.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 22.5 | 76.5 | 8.4 |
| Chinese (Manchuria) | Shino & Mikami, 1923 | 211 M+ 97 F | 37.5 | 32.9 | 29.6 | 16.0 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 29.0 | 68.6 | 8.8 |
| Formosa (Paiwan) | Suzuki, 1936 | 12 M+ 21 F | 42.4 | 47.0 | 10.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |
| Formosa (Tsuou) | Ito, 1935 | 16 M+ 10 F | 42.5 | 4.2 | 13.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |



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## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) 7 | 9 | 11 | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) Area II | Area III | Area IV | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Formosa (Tayal) | Kanaseki, 1929 | 20 M | 37.5 | 35.0 | 27.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.8 |
| Koreans | Nishio, 1936 | 73 M+ 74 F | 48.3 | 32.3 | 19.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |
| Koreans | Miyake, 1922 & 1926 | 125 M+ 9 F | 39.9 | 32.8 | 27.2 | 23.5 | 16.5 | 3.0 | 15.7 | 67.5 | 8.7 |
| Koreans | Keith, 1924 | 32 M+ F | 45.3 | 34.3 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 9.3 | — | — | — | 8.5 |
| Japanese (Suwo) | Yoshimi, 1935 | 110 M+ 110 F | 33.9 | 34.5 | 31.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.0 |
| Japanese (Nagato) | Yoshimi, 1936 | 110 M+ 110 F | 29.3 | 48.0 | 22.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.9 |
| Japanese (Ehime) | Kutsuna, 1931 | 100 M+ 100 F | 44.5 | 29.3 | 26.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.6 |
| Japanese | Namba and Shimamoto, 1936 | 175 M+ 159 F | 47.8 | 33.1 | 19.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |
| Japanese | Hasebe, 1918 | 276 M+ F | 37.8 | 34.1 | 28.1 | 29.3 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 17.8 | 63.1 | 8.8 |
| Japanese | Wilder, 1922 | 195 M+ F | 40.7 | 32.8 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 75.4 | 8.7 |
| Japanese | Keith, 1924 | 100 M | 30.5 | 39.5 | 30.0 | 22.5 | 6.0 | — | — | — | 9.0 |
| Japanese | Maoka, 1938 | 268 M + 233 F | 45.4 | 35.7 | 18.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.5 |
| Japanese (Fukui) | Zunoda and Nagayama, 1931 | 99 M | 48.0 | 34.3 | 17.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |
| Riu-kiu Islanders | Kanaseki, 1929 | ? | 29.7 | 38.2 | 32.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.0 |
| Riu-kiu Islanders | Kuwashima, 1935 | 324 M+ 195 F | 32.7 | 32.9 | 34.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.0 |
| Riu-kiu Islanders | Kuwashima, 1935 | 69 M+ 65 F | 38.3 | 33.2 | 28.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.8 |
| Riu-kiu Islanders (Miyaki Yayeyama) | Kanaseki, 1930 | 6 M+ 16 F | 34.1 | 41.0 | 25.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.8 |
| Riu-kiu Islanders (Ishigaki) | Kanaseki, 1934 | 219 M+ 177 F | 37.3 | 38.3 | 24.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.7 |
| Amamiosima Islanders | Miyake, 1936 | 161 M+ 161 F | 36.8 | 40.1 | 23.1 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.7 |



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## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) 7 | 9 | 11 | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) Area II | Area III | Area IV | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kikai Islanders (Japan) | Miyake, 1936 | 93 M+ 105 F | 41.4 | 34.6 | 24.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.7 |
| Semang (Malaya) | Weninger, 1952 | 33 M+ 23 F | 44.5 | 41.8 | 13.6 | 34.3 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 25.4 | 93.6 | 8.4 |
| Aeta (Zambales) | Weninger, 1952 | 67 M+ 33 F | 27.5 | 42.0 | 30.5 | 17.9 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 38.5 | 74.0 | 9.1 |
| Aeta (Bata'an) | Weninger, 1952 | 29 M+ 22 F | 25.0 | 39.1 | 35.9 | 7.8 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 46.4 | 71.0 | 9.2 |
| Aeta (Camarines) | Weninger, 1952 | 21 M+ 16 F | 42.9 | 40.0 | 17.1 | 13.3 | 24.0 | 19.7 | 21.7 | 92.6 | 8.5 |
| Negritos (Philippine Isl.) | Asai, Kanaseki, & Miyake, 1926 | 30 M+ 17 F | 26.6 | 47.9 | 25.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.0 |
| Philippinos | Keith, 1924 | 43 M+ 57F | 43.0 | 36.0 | 21.0 | 11.0 | 8.1 | — | — | — | 8.6 |
| North Borneo | Kanaseki & Shima, 1938 | 76 M+ 57 F | 43.8 | 33.2 | 23.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.6 |
| Javanese | Weninger, 1961 | 72 M+ 13 F | 40.1 | 39.4 | 20.7 | 22.9 | 12.3 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 10.0 | — |
| Mangyanese | Weninger, 1952 | | 21.4 | 55.4 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 16.1 | 71.9 | 9.0 |
| Igorots | Weninger, 1952 | | 38.6 | 47.4 | 14.0 | 12.3 | — | 3.5 | 5.3 | 93.1 | 8.5 |
| Ilokanos | Weninger, 1952 | | — | — | — | 17.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 25.0 | 85.0 | — |
| Ainu | Hasebe, 1918 | 32 M+ 23 F | 24.5 | 40.9 | 34.5 | 36.4 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 30.0 | 58.2 | 9.2 |
| Ainu | Kuwashima, 1934 | 46 M+ 70 F | 29.7 | 41.8 | 28.5 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.0 |
| **C. AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egyptians (Cairo) | Rife, 1953 | 138 M | — | — | — | 40.5 | 11.5 | 7.2 | 40.4 | 48.1 | — |
| Egyptians (Assiut) | Rife, 1953 | 133 M | — | — | — | 34.0 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 35.8 | 46.8 | — |
| Berbers (Tripolitania) | Pons, 1953 | 167 M+ 107 F | 19.3 | 35.4 | 45.3 | 34.3 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 45.3 | 55.5 | 9.5 |
| Dauadas (Fezzan) | Pons, 1953 | 146 M+ 181 F | 18.2 | 37.0 | 44.8 | 21.6 | 2.8 | 9.7 | 55.5 | 57.9 | 9.5 |



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## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) 7 | 9 | 11 | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) Area II | Area III | Area IV | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Negroes (Liberia & Sierra Leone) | Cummins, 1930 | 100 M | 53.7 | 34.8 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 9.8 | 29.6 | 89.2 | 8.1 |
| Negroes (Liberia & Sierra Leone) | Wilder, 1913 | 52 M | 68.3 | 23.8 | 7.9 | — | — | — | — | — | 7.8 |
| Negroes (West Africa) | Cummins, 1930 | 50 M | 53.7 | 34.8 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 9.8 | 29.6 | 89.2 | 8.1 |
| Pamue Negroes (Span. Guinea) | Pons, 1952 | 282 M+ 61 F | 37.7 | 47.4 | 14.9 | 26.7 | 19.2 | 7.4 | 35.9 | 83.4 | 8.5 |
| Bubi Negroes (Span. Guinea) | Pons, 1952 | 338 M+ 145 F | 39.4 | 43.3 | 17.3 | 23.8 | 15.4 | 4.3 | 31.1 | 81.6 | 8.6 |
| Combe Negroes (Span. Guinea) | Pons, 1952 | 189 M | 38.0 | 42.0 | 20.0 | 27.8 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 34.5 | 84.5 | 8.6 |
| Lese Forest Negroes | Geipel, 1948 | 48 M+ 27 F | — | — | — | 30.0 | 14.7 | — | — | — | — |
| Bantu Negroes (Natal) | Pons, 1953 | 108 M+ 44 F | 35.0 | 43.9 | 21.1 | 28.5 | 13.3 | 16.3 | 44.0 | 83.3 | — |
| Negroes (Madagascar) | Geipel, 1957 | 1326 M+ F | 37.0 | 43.5 | 19.5 | 34.7 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 26.1 | 89.8 | 8.7 |
| Malagasians | Chamla, 1957 | 744 M+ 256 F | 48.1 | 34.3 | 17.6 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |
| Aka Pygmies | Geipel, 1956 | 110 M+ 90 F | 43.9 | 46.7 | 9.4 | 37.8 | 32.1 | 19.4 | 45.7 | 91.3 | 8.3 |
| Basúa Pygmies | Geipel, 1956 | 22 M+ 103 F | 45.6 | 36.0 | 18.4 | 36.8 | 30.0 | 14.0 | 42.8 | 88.8 | 8.5 |
| Efé Pygmies | Geipel, 1956 | 91 M+ 32 F | 28.3 | 46.3 | 25.4 | 39.6 | 25.1 | 12.1 | 46.9 | 87.0 | 8.9 |
| Ituri Pygmies | Geipel, 1948 | 174 M+ 185 F | 42.2 | 42.3 | 15.4 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 7.8 | 36.5 | 84.5 | 8.5 |
| Twa Pygmies (Ruanda) | Geipel, 1949 | 6 M+ 9 F | 33.3 | 46.7 | 20.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.7 |
| Bushmen | Weninger, 1936 | 24 M+ 14 F | 23.5 | 39.2 | 37.3 | 10.9 | 29.7 | 19.2 | 41.2 | 76.3 | 9.3 |



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## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) 7 | 9 | 11 | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) Area II | Area III | Area IV | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kung Bushmen | Cummins, 1955 (Geipel, 1956) | 164 M+ 181 F | 33.8 | 41.2 | 25.0 | 29.1 | 37.2 | 33.2 | 53.3 | 84.4 | 8.8 |
| Barakwengo (Bushmen) | Cummins, 1955 (Geipel, 1956) | 44 M+ 61 F | 27.3 | 47.9 | 24.8 | 23.5 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 44.7 | 72.7 | 9.0 |
| Kanikwe (Bushmen) | Cummins, 1955 (Geipel, 1956) | 23 M+ 34 F | 50.0 | 31.0 | 19.0 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 20.6 | 36.5 | 89.7 | 8.4 |
| Haikom (Bushmen) | Cummins, 1955 (Geipel, 1956) | 17 M+ 20 F | 39.8 | 39.7 | 20.5 | 32.0 | 15.4 | 17.1 | 47.7 | 85.9 | 8.6 |
| Hottentotts | Fleischhacker, 1934 | 42 M+ 8 F | 31.9 | 28.7 | 39.4 | 15.0 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 54.0 | 64.0 | 9.2 |
| **D. THE AMERICAS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eskimos (Lawrence Island) | Cummins & Midlo, 1931 | 30 M+ 34 F | 16.4 | 39.8 | 43.8 | 20.8 | 18.0 | 0.8 | 43.8 | 53.9 | 9.5 |
| Eskimos (Pt Barrow) | Cummins, 1935 | 39 M+ 16 F | 9.4 | 42.4 | 48.1 | 21.7 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 47.2 | 61.3 | 9.8 |
| Eskimos (East Greenland) | Abel, 1933 | 68 M+ F | 9.7 | 52.7 | 37.6 | 20.7 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 48.1 | 60.7 | 9.6 |
| Eskimos (West Greenland) | Cummins & Hansen, 1946) | 66 M+ 79 F | — | — | — | 32.9 | 22.3 | 5.2 | 54.2 | 50.7 | — |
| Indians (Comanche) | Cummins & Goldstein, 1932 | 27 M+ 52 F | 28.1 | 48.7 | 23.1 | 17.3 | 35.2 | 2.5 | 30.3 | 63.9 | 8.9 |
| Indians—North America (Navajo, Hopi, Pueblo) | Cummins, 1941 | 142 M+ F | — | — | — | 12.6 | 24.6 | 1.6 | 23.3 | 76.2 | — |



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## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) | | | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) | | | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 7 | 9 | 11 | | | Area II | Area III | Area IV | |
| Indians (Maya) | Wilder, 1904 | 13 M+8 F | 31.0 | 55.0 | 14.0 | 4.5 | 50.0 | 4.5 | 34.0 | 57.0 | 8.7 |
| Indians (Central America) | Cummins, 1930 | 33 M+2 F | 31.0 | 61.6 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 48.0 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 76.6 | 8.5 |
| Indians (Aymara) | Keith, 1924 | 33 M+F | 36.4 | 50.0 | 13.6 | 7.5 | 15.0 | — | — | — | 8.5 |
| Indians (Kechua) | Keith, 1924 | 31 M+F | 35.5 | 59.7 | 4.8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.4 |
| Indians (Yupa) | Geipel, 1956 | 10 M+8 F | 13.2 | 60.5 | 26.3 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.3 |
| Indians (Guyaki) | Oetting, 1949 | 15 M+26 F | 21.3 | 43.8 | 35.0 | 15.6 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 51.2 | 9.3 |
| Fire Island Indians | Abel, 1933 | 4 M+2 F | 25.0 | 8.0 | 66.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.7 |
| White Americans | Cummins & Midlo, 1926 | 200 M+200 F | 19.3 | 39.1 | 41.5 | 36.6 | 11.6 | 4.5 | 42.5 | 54.1 | 9.4 |
| Anglo-Americans | Wilder, 1913 | ? | 17.5 | 41.5 | 41.0 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.5 |
| Jews (USA) | Cummins & Midlo, 1927 | 100 M+100 F | 16.0 | 40.2 | 43.7 | 34.7 | 17.7 | 9.0 | 52.7 | 54.0 | 9.5 |
| Whites (Jamaica) | Davenport & Steggerda, 1929 | 11 M+16 F | 28.3 | 39.6 | 32.1 | 52.8 | 7.5 | — | — | — | 9.1 |
| Mulattos (Jamaica) | Davenport & Steggerda, 1929 | 33 M+56 F | 46.1 | 32.0 | 21.9 | 25.3 | 18.5 | 9.5 | 26.9 | 71.3 | 9.6 |
| Negroes (Jamaica) | Davenport & Steggerda, 1929 | 28 M+40 F | 46.3 | 37.3 | 16.4 | 20.1 | 14.9 | 5.2 | 33.5 | 76.1 | 8.4 |
| Negroes (USA) | Wilder, 1904 | 9 M+15 F | 51.8 | 29.0 | 19.0 | 14.6 | 18.7 | 6.2 | 33.3 | 89.5 | 8.3 |

## APPENDIX II
(continued)

| National Group | Author | Number of subjects | Termination field of the D-line (%) 7 | 9 | 11 | Hypothenar pattern (%) | Thenar/I pattern (%) | Interdigital pattern (%) Area II | Area III | Area IV | MD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **E. AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ayom Pygmies (New Guinea) | Geipel, 1959 | 218 M+ 77 F | 22.4 | 45.4 | 32.0 | 46.6 | 41.6 | 14.4 | 19.1 | 71.5 | 9.2 |
| Kanaki (New Guinea) | Geipel, 1959 | 35 M+ 27 F | 27.4 | 49.2 | 23.4 | 52.4 | 28.2 | 15.3 | 20.2 | 84.7 | 8.9 |
| Palau Islanders | Katsumata, 1929 | 105 M+ 58 F | 40.9 | 36.8 | 22.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.6 |
| Hawaiins | Keith, 1924 | 25 ? | — | — | — | 37.6 | 13.6 | — | — | — | 8.7 |
| Hawaiians | Keith, 1924 | 28 M+ 31 F | 38.5 | 36.8 | 24.8 | — | — | — | — | — | 8.7 |
| Hawaii-Chinese Hybrids | Keith, 1924 | 22 M+ F | 31.8 | 31.8 | 36.4 | — | — | — | — | — | 9.1 |
| Australian Aborigines— Yirrkalla (Arnhem Land) | Cummins & Setzler, 1952 | 43 M+ 56 F | — | — | — | 23.9 | 26.9 | 18.3 | 54.5 | 73.0 | — |
| Australian Aborigines— Groote Eylandt (Arnhem Land) | Cummins & Setzler, 1952 | 47 M+ 46 F | — | — | — | 16.1 | 29.0 | 10.9 | 38.6 | 66.9 | — |



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# APPENDIX III

(Schwidetzky, 1962)

*Frequency of the four-finger or Simian crease among the races and peoples of the world*

| National Group | Author | Males | | Females | | Males and Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of subjects | % of subjects with Simian crease | Number of subjects | % of subjects with Simian crease | Number of subjects | % of subjects with Simian crease |
| | | | A. EUROPIDS | | | | |
| 1. Swiss | Hanhart, 1940 | — | — | — | — | ? | 1.2 |
| 2. Dutch | Rittmeister | — | — | — | — | 1,056 | 1.5 |
| 3. Jews | Schiller, 1941 | 108 | 4.6 | 92 | ? | 200 | 2.5 |
| 4. Germans | Portius, 1937<br>Schiller, 1941<br>Walter, 1957 | 7,008 | 3.5 | 6,164 | 2.3 | 13,172 | 2.9 |
| 5. Spanish | Jordan & Pons, 1954 | 390 | 3.8 | 105 | 1.9 | 495 | 3.5 |
| 6. Poles | Lasinski, 1952 | 580 | 3.5 | — | — | 580 | 3.5 |
| 7. Turks | Tunakan, 1954 | 120 | 4.2 | 140 | 2.8 | 260 | 3.5 |
| 8. Danes | Björk | 150 | 4.7 | 150 | 3.3 | 300 | 4.0 |
| 9. Greeks | Kumaris & Katrifsis | 2,857 | 5.3 | 1,054 | 2.7 | 3,641 | 4.6 |
| 10. Finns | Brander, Karikoski, & Kervinen, 1954 | — | — | — | — | 6,448 | 4.8 |
| 11. Germans (Banat) | M. Weninger, 1935 | 521 | 6.8 | 557 | 3.3 | 1,078 | 5.0 |
| 12. French | Lestrange, 1947 | 308 | 6.8 | 248 | 5.6 | 556 | 6.5 |

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| National Group | Author | Males: Number of subjects | Males: % of subjects with Simian crease | Females: Number of subjects | Females: % of subjects with Simian crease | Males and Females: Number of subjects | Males and Females: % of subjects with Simian crease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Korsars | Rüssmann | 38 | 7.9 | — | — | 38 | 77.9 |
| 14. Arabs (Kabylia) | Hanhart, 1941 | — | — | — | — | 530 | 7.9 |
| 15. Gypsies | Pöch | — | — | — | — | 56 | 14.3 |
| **B. MONGOLIDS — The Americas** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Eskimos | Abel, 1940 & Lestrange, 1947 | 112 | 5.9 | 26 | 5.0 | 138 | 5.4 |
| 2. Indians (Quito) | Santiana | 151 | 8.6 | 167 | 3.6 | 318 | 6.0 |
| 3. Guayaki (Indians) | Mayntzhus, Oetting & Fischer, 1949 | — | — | — | — | 42 | 7.1 |
| 4. Yupa (Indians) | Geipel, 1955 | — | — | — | — | 13 | 15.4 |
| **B. MONGOLIDS — ASIA** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Mangyans | M. Weninger, 1953 | 25 | 4.0 | 3 | 33.3 | 28 | 7.2 |
| 2. Igorots | M. Weninger, 1953 | 14 | 21.4 | 15 | ? | 29 | 10.4 |
| 3. Chinese | King, 1939 | 100 | 15.0 | — | — | 100 | 15.0 |
| 4. Ilokano | M. Weninger, 1953 | 7 | ? | 13 | 23.1 | 20 | 15.0 |
| (Total—1, 2 and 4) | | 46 | 8.9 | 31 | 13.1 | 77 | 10.4 |

| National Group | Author | Males: Number of subjects | Males: % of subjects with Simian crease | Females: Number of subjects | Females: % of subjects with Simian crease | Males and Females: Number of subjects | Males and Females: % of subjects with Simian crease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | C. NEGRIDS | | | | | |
| 1. Bubi (Negroes) | Pons, 1954 | 325 | 4.0 | 144 | 2.1 | 469 | 3.4 |
| 2. Pamuë (Negroes) | Pons, 1954 | 280 | 5.2 | 61 | 1.6 | 341 | 4.7 |
| 3. Combe (Negroes) | Pons, 1954 | 187 | 4.8 | — | — | 187 | 4.8 |
| (Total—1, 2 and 3) | | — | — | — | — | 997 | 4.1 |
| 3a. Lese (Negroes) | Geipel, 1961 | — | — | — | — | 76 | 0.7 |
| 4. Bushmen | M. Weninger, 1953 | — | — | — | — | 30 | 13.4 |
| 5. Pygmies (Basua) | Abel, 1940 | 191 | 34.0 | 104 | 35.5 | 295 | 34.7 |
| 5a. Bambuti (Pygmies) | Geipel, 1961 | — | — | — | — | 426 | 3.8 |
| | | D. MELANESIDS AND NEGRITOS | | | | | |
| 1. Semang (Malaya) | M. Weninger, 1953 | 33 | 6.2 | 23 | ? | 56 | 6.6 |
| 2. Papua | Holtker-Routil, 1952 | 96 | 10.4 | 69 | 11.6 | 165 | 10.9 |
| 3. Biem | Holtker-Routil, 1952 | 30 | 13.4 | 20 | 10.0 | 50 | 12.0 |
| 4. Melanesians | Holtker-Routil, 1952 | 91 | 15.4 | 70 | 8.6 | 161 | 12.5 |
| 5. Aeta (Bata'an) | M. Weninger, 1953 | 29 | 24.1 | 22 | 13.6 | 51 | 19.6 |
| 6. Aeta (Camarines) | M. Weninger, 1953 | 21 | 33.4 | 17 | 17.6 | 38 | 26.3 |
| 7. Aeta (Zambales) | M. Weninger, 1953 | 66 | 25.7 | 33 | 33.3 | 99 | 28.3 |
| Total—5, 6 and 7) | | 116 | 26.9 | 72 | 25.0 | 188 | 25.5 |
| 8. Ayom-Pygmies (New Guinea) | Geipel, 1961 | — | — | — | — | 238 | 6.2 |

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# A Dermatoglyphic Approach to the Problem of Rajput Origins Part II

By PRASANTA KUMAR CHATTOPADHYAY
and KRIT PAL SINGH KUSHWAHA

The Rajputs, Jats, Ahirs and Gujars occupy a significant place in Indian ethnic history. Their origin is still obscure. In Part I of the paper, we discussed the dermatoglyphic features of these populations. In the present paper, data on the finger and palmar ridge counts have been presented with a view to examining the possible relationship of these populations with one another.

## METHOD AND MATERIAL

The finger ridge counts and their analysis have been made according to Cummins and Midlo (1961)[1], while the palmar ridge counts and their analysis have been made according to Fang (1950),[2] Basu and Chattopadhyay (1966)[3] and Chattopadhyay (1966, 1967).[4] No attempt has been made to classify palmar a-b ridge count into "high value" and "low value" as suggested by Fang (1950)[5] since no genetic basis has been found to exist for such a supposition (Mitra, *et al,* 1966).[6]

The material consists of finger and palm prints of 165 Rajputs, 100 Jats, 156 Gujars and 100 Ahirs. All the individuals were males. The samples were collected from South Delhi and Haryana villages as reported in Part I of the paper.

[1] H. Cummins and C. Midlo, *Finger Prints, Palms and Soles,* Dover Publications, U.S.A., 1961.
[2] T. C. Fang, "The Inheritance of the AB Ridge Count on the Human Hand", Ph.D. Dissertation, University of London, 1950. Not seen in original.
[3] S. K. Basu and P. K. Chattopadhyay, "Palmar Ridge Count in Twins", *The Anthropologist,* University of Delhi, Vol. 17, 1967.
[4] P. K. Chattopadhyay, "Quantitative Estimation of the Distance Between the Two Digital Triradii A and D in Palmar Dermatoglyphics of the Maharashtrians", *American Journal of Physical Anthropology;* Vol. 24, 1966, pp. 261-264; P. K. Chattopadhyay, "Sexual Dimorphism in Intertriradial Ridge Counts in Palmar Dermatoglyphics of the Maharastrians, *Acta Crim.,* Japan, Vol. 33, 1967, pp. 246-249.
[5] T. C. Fang, *op. cit.*
[6] A. K. Mitra, P. K. Chattopadhyay and A. Bardhan, "Inheritance of the AB Ridge Count in Human Palms", *Humangenetik,* vol. 2, 1966, pp. 25-27.



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## RESULTS

The digital mean finger ridge counts are given in Tables 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d. It is evident that the right-left differences, with the exception of digit I and V in Jats, and digit I in Ahirs, are statistically insignificant. In all these populations the highest mean ridge count is being shown by digit I, followed by digit IV; while digit II shows the lowest mean ridge count.

The Rajputs have been compared with the Jats, Ahirs and Gujars for the mean total finger ridge counts (Tables 2 and 3). The highest ridge count is being shown by the Gujars and the lowest by the Ahirs; the inter-population differences are, however, insignificant.

The mean palmar ridge counts are given in Table 4 (A, B, C and D). For these ridge counts also, like the finger ridge counts, the right left differences within each population is, with few exceptions, not significant.

The mean total palmar ridge counts (right + left) are given in Table 5. Inter-population comparisons for the total palmar ridge counts indicate that the Rajputs are closer to the Jats than the Ahirs or the Gujars, while the Jats show statistically no differences with the Ahirs. The Jats differ from the Gujars in one character while the Ahir and Gujars differ from one another in two characters significantly (Table 6).

The closeness of the Rajputs with the Jats lends weight to the view that the Jats were originally Rajputs fallen in social status due to their adoption of widow remarriage. However, the differences between the Rajputs, Jats, Ahirs and Gujars, with the exception of a few characteristics, are not significant. These findings strengthen the view of Chattopadhyay and Kushwaha (1969) wherein they stated that these populations partly branched off from a common ancestral population in a none too distant past and because of their different occupational patterns and habitat came to be known differently. Further researches are in progress on these populations from different pockets of Northern India which may elucidate the riddle of the origin of the Rajputs and their affiliation with the Jats, Ahirs and Gujars.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to thank all our Jat, Ahir, Rajput and Gujar friends for their kind help during the collection of the data.



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## TABLE 1a

*Finger ridge counts of Rajputs*

| *Digits* | *Sides* | *No. of digits* | *Mean ridge count* | *S.D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 185 | 16.42 ± 0.41 | 5.69 ± 0.29 | |
| I | | | | | 0.579 |
| | L | 183 | 14.27 ± 0.41 | 5.53 ± 0.29 | |
| | R | 184 | 10.64 ± 0.42 | 5.73 ± 0.30 | |
| II | | | | | 0.131 |
| | L | 183 | 10.72 ± 0.44 | 5.94 ± 0.31 | |
| | R | 185 | 11.12 ± 0.35 | 4.85 ± 0.25 | |
| III | | | | | 1.280 |
| | L | 183 | 11.80 ± 0.40 | 5.51 ± 0.28 | |
| | R | 185 | 14.12 ± 0.37 | 5.06 ± 0.26 | |
| IV | | | | | 0.056 |
| | L | 183 | 14.15 ± 0.38 | 5.10 ± 0.26 | |
| | R | 185 | 12.00 ± 0.31 | 4.26 ± 0.22 | |
| V | | | | | 0.202 |
| | L | 184 | 12.19 ± 0.31 | 4.23 ± 0.22 | |

## TABLE 1b

*Finger ridge counts of the Jats*

| *Digits* | *Sides* | *No. of digits* | *Mean ridge count* | *S.D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 100 | 17.03 ± 0.60 | 5.97 ± 0.42 | |
| I | | | | | 2,337* |
| | L | 100 | 15.16 ± 0.53 | 5.36 ± 0.38 | |
| | R | 100 | 11.92 ± 0.58 | 5.79 ± 0.41 | |
| II | | | | | 0.730 |
| | L | 100 | 11.29 ± 0.64 | 6.26 ± 0.44 | |
| | R | 100 | 11.93 ± 0.55 | 5.55 ± 0.39 | |
| III | | | | | 0.312 |
| | L | 100 | 12.17 ± 0.54 | 5.37 ± 0.38 | |
| | R | 100 | 14.63 ± 0.46 | 4.65 ± 0.33 | |
| IV | | | | | 0.230 |
| | L | 100 | 14.80 ± 0.58 | 5.78 ± 0.41 | |
| | R | 100 | 11.83 ± 0.41 | 4.13 ± 0.29 | |
| V | | | | | 2.018* |
| | L | 99 | 12.96 ± 0.38 | 3.86 ± 0.27 | |

* Significant at 5 per cent level.



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## TABLE 1c

*Finger ridge counts of the Gujars*

| *Digits* | *Sides* | *No. of digits* | *Mean ridge count* | *S.D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 151 | 16.60 ± 0.42 | 5.19 ± 0.29 | |
| I | | | | | 1.857 |
| | L | 153 | 15.51 ± 0.41 | 5.16 ± 0.29 | |
| | R | 152 | 11.68 ± 0.49 | 6.12 ± 0.35 | |
| II | | | | | 0.283 |
| | L | 153 | 11.48 ± 0.51 | 6.34 ± 0.36 | |
| | R | 153 | 11.74 ± 0.46 | 5.73 ± 0.32 | |
| III | | | | | 1.622 |
| | L | 153 | 12.76 ± 0.43 | 5.38 ± 0.31 | |
| | R | 153 | 15.81 ± 0.44 | 5.48 ± 0.31 | |
| IV | | | | | 0.636 |
| | L | 153 | 16.18 ± 0.38 | 4.75 ± 0.27 | |
| | R | 153 | 13.38 ± 0.36 | 4.48 ± 0.25 | |
| V | | | | | 0.482 |
| | L | 152 | 13.68 ± 0.32 | 4.02 ± 0.23 | |

## TABLE 1d

*Finger ridge counts of the Ahirs*

| *Digits* | *Sides* | *No. of digits* | *Mean ridge count* | *S.D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 100 | 17.31 ± 0.55 | 5.47 ± 0.38 | |
| I | | | | | 2.800* |
| | L | 100 | 15.13 ± 0.53 | 5.39 ± 0.38 | |
| | R | 100 | 10.78 ± 0.58 | 5.79 ± 0.42 | |
| II | | | | | 0.149 |
| | L | 100 | 10.66 ± 0.56 | 5.59 ± 0.39 | |
| | R | 100 | 11.40 ± 0.48 | 4.89 ± 0.34 | |
| III | | | | | 0.282 |
| | L | 100 | 11.61 ± 0.57 | 5.68 ± 0.40 | |
| | R | 99 | 14.48 ± 0.52 | 5.15 ± 0.36 | |
| IV | | | | | 0.041 |
| | L | 100 | 14.45 ± 0.53 | 5.33 ± 0.37 | |
| | R | 99 | 12.50 ± 0.42 | 4.18 ± 0.29 | |
| V | | | | | 0.146 |
| | L | 100 | 12.41 ± 0.45 | 4.53 ± 0.32 | |

* Statistically significant at 5 per cent level.



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## TABLE 2

*Total finger ridge counts of the Rajputs, Ahirs, Jats and Gujars*

| *Population* | *Total number* | *Mean ridge count* | *S.D.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rajputs | 161 | 142.47 ± 3.42 | 43.20 ± 2.41 |
| Jats | 99 | 134.72 ± 4.26 | 42.20 ± 3.01 |
| Ahirs | 98 | 130.34 ± 4.17 | 41.08 ± 2.95 |
| Gujars | 149 | 138.34 ± 3.48 | 42.38 ± 2.46 |

## TABLE 3

*Value of "t" for the mean total finger ridge count*

| *Population* | *"t"* |
|---|---|
| Rajput × Jats | 1.42 |
| Rajput × Gujars | 0.82 |
| Rajput × Ahirs | 2.25* |
| Jats × Ahirs | 0.81 |
| Jats × Gujars | 0.66 |
| Gujars × Ahirs | 1.41 |

* Significant at the 5 per cent level.

## TABLE 6

*Value of "t" in respect of various palmar ridge counts (right + left) of the four populations with each other*

| | *a-b* | *b-c* | *c-d* | *a-c* | *b-d* | *a-d* | *a-t* | *d-t* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R × J | 0.42 | 2.31* | 1.35 | 0.91 | 1.09 | 1.61 | 1.93 | 2.29* |
| R × G | 0.65 | 2.09* | 2.21* | 0.28 | 0.79 | 3.22* | 1.44 | 2.49* |
| R × A | 0.58 | 2.39* | 2.61* | 1.44 | 1.30 | 2.50* | 1.08 | 0.61 |
| J × G | 0.14 | 0.71 | 0.49 | 0.69 | 0.48 | 1.39 | 3.05* | 4.62* |
| J × A | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.95 | 0.24 | 0.01 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 1.47 |
| G × A | 0.04 | 0.82 | 0.56 | 1.02 | 0.55 | 0.41 | 2.29* | 2.82* |

* Statistically significant at 5 per cent level.



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## TABLE 4a

*Palmar ridge count of the Rajputs*

| | *Side* | *No. of palms* | *Mean* | *S. D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 165 | 36.64 ± 0.44 | 5.65 ± 0.31 | |
| a-b | | | | | 3.337* |
| | L | 165 | 38.74 ± 0.45 | 5.77 ± 0.32 | |
| | R | 163 | 25.74 ± 0.44 | 5.60 ± 0.31 | |
| b-c | | | | | 1.465 |
| | L | 158 | 24.83 ± 0.44 | 5.46 ± 0.31 | |
| R | | 163 | 33.26 ± 0.50 | 6.41 ± 0.35 | |
| c-d | | | | | 0.764 |
| | L | 163 | 32.73 ± 0.48 | 6.18 ± 0.34 | |
| | R | 163 | 60.81 ± 0.89 | 11.32 ± 0.62 | |
| a-c | | | | | 1.810 |
| | L | 158 | 63.00 ± 0.82 | 10.32 ± 0.58 | |
| | R | 164 | 56.70 ± 0.77 | 9.84 ± 0.54 | |
| b-d | | | | | 0.083 |
| | L | 165 | 56.60 ± 0.92 | 11.76 ± 0.64 | |
| | R | 164 | 69.92 ± 1.30 | 16.63 ± 0.91 | |
| a-d | | | | | 0.219 |
| | L | 165 | 70.33 ± 1.34 | 17.16 ± 0.94 | |
| | R | 159 | 51.12 ± 0.76 | 9.59 ± 0.54 | |
| a-t | | | | | 0.784 |
| | L | 158 | 50.30 ± 0.73 | 9.26 ± 0.52 | |
| | R | 161 | 101.78 ± 1.15 | 14.55 ± 0.81 | |
| d-t | | | | | 4.417* |
| | L | 162 | 94.31 ± 1.24 | 15.82 ± 0.87 | |

* Statistically significant at 5 per cent level.



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## TABLE 4b

*Palmar ridge counts of the Jats*

| | *Side* | *No. of palms* | *Mean* | *S. D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 99 | 36.23 ± 0.63 | 6.28 ± 0.44 | |
| a-b | | | | | 1.304 |
| | L | 100 | 38.42 ± 0.66 | 6.58 ± 0.46 | |
| | R | 98 | 23.88 ± 0.56 | 5.60 ± 0.40 | |
| b-c | | | | | 0.942 |
| | L | 90 | 23.14 ± 0.55 | 5.24 ± 0.39 | |
| | R | 98 | 33.84 ± 0.59 | 5.83 ± 0.41 | |
| c-d | | | | | 1.132 |
| | L | 89 | 32.83 ± 0.67 | 6.29 ± 0.47 | |
| | R | 98 | 58.50 ± 1.13 | 11.21 ± 0.80 | |
| a-c | | | | | 1.290 |
| | L | 90 | 60.59 ± 1.16 | 11.01 ± 0.82 | |
| | R | 99 | 55.20 ± 1.11 | 11.07 ± 0.78 | |
| b-d | | | | | 1.376 |
| | L | 99 | 53.10 ± 1.15 | 11.44 ± 0.81 | |
| | R | 100 | 66.00 ± 1.55 | 15.45 ± 1.09 | |
| a-d | | | | | 0.372 |
| | L | 99 | 66.83 ± 1.60 | 15.80 ± 1.12 | |
| | R | 98 | 55.00 ± 1.15 | 11.41 ± 0.81 | |
| a-t | | | | | 1.114 |
| | L | 97 | 53.28 ± 1.03 | 10.17 ± 0.73 | |
| | R | 98 | 101.77 ± 1.68 | 16.56 ± 1.11 | |
| d-t | | | | | 0.558 |
| | L | 96 | 100.52 ± 1.48 | 14.42 ± 1.04 | |



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## TABLE 4c

*Palmar ridge count of the Gujars*

| | *Side* | *No. of palms* | *Mean* | *S. D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 153 | 35.81 ± 0.58 | 7.23 ± 0.41 | |
| a-b | | | | | 2.316* |
| | L | 156 | 37.51 ± 0.45 | 5.68 ± 0.32 | |
| | R | 148 | 23.97 ± 0.46 | 5.67 ± 0.33 | |
| b-c | | | | | 0.211 |
| | L | 145 | 24.10 ± 0.41 | 4.92 ± 0.28 | |
| | R | 146 | 34.86 ± 0.52 | 6.36 ± 0.37 | |
| c-d | | | | | 1.921 |
| | L | 141 | 33.49 ± 0.49 | 5.76 ± 0.34 | |
| | R | 148 | 58.22 ± 0.98 | 11.98 ± 0.69 | |
| a-c | | | | | 2.275* |
| | L | 146 | 61.00 ± 0.73 | 8.89 ± 0.52 | |
| | R | 150 | 55.40 ± 0.94 | 11.55 ± 0.66 | |
| b-d | | | | | 0.599 |
| | L | 152 | 54.60 ± 0.95 | 11.72 ± 0.67 | |
| | R | 153 | 65.01 ± 1.50 | 18.51 ± 1.06 | |
| a-d | | | | | 0.441 |
| | L | 156 | 65.89 ± 1.32 | 16.45 ± 0.93 | |
| | R | 145 | 50.10 ± 0.94 | 11.32 ± 0.66 | |
| a-t | | | | | 0.008 |
| | L | 154 | 50.09 ± 0.96 | 11.91 ± 0.68 | |
| | R | 151 | 97.17 ± 1.33 | 16.31 ± 0.91 | |
| d-t | | | | | 3.110* |
| | L | 154 | 91.32 ± 1.33 | 16.47 ± 0.94 | |

* Statistically significant at 5 per cent level.



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## TABLE 4d

*Palmar ridge count of the Ahirs*

| | *Side* | *No. of palms* | *Mean* | *S. D.* | *Value of "t" for right-left difference* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | 100 | 36.16 ± 0.59 | 5.94 ± 0.42 | |
| a-b | | | | | 2.305* |
| | L | 100 | 38.05 ± 0.57 | 5.68 ± 0.40 | |
| | R | 98 | 23.72 ± 0.64 | 6.29 ± 0.45 | |
| b-c | | | | | 0.724 |
| | L | 93 | 23.08 ± 0.61 | 5.95 ± 0.43 | |
| | R | 98 | 35.09 ± 0.58 | 5.80 ± 0.42 | |
| c-d | | | | | 1.452 |
| | L | 92 | 33.88 ± 0.59 | 5.70 ± 0.43 | |
| | R | 98 | 57.52 ± 1.10 | 10.85 ± 0.78 | |
| a-c | | | | | 2.496* |
| | L | 94 | 60.93 ± 0.81 | 8.69 ± 0.49 | |
| | R | 100 | 56.12 ± 1.05 | 10.44 ± 0.74 | |
| b-d | | | | | 1.567 |
| | L | 99 | 53.69 ± 1.14 | 11.35 ± 0.81 | |
| | R | 100 | 72.41 ± 1.83 | 18.26 ± 1.29 | |
| a-d | | | | | 1.261 |
| | L | 99 | 75.64 ± 1.79 | 17.72 ± 1.26 | |
| | R | 99 | 53.49 ± 1.02 | 10.13 ± 0.72 | |
| | | 1.02 | | | |
| a-t | | | | | 0.651 |
| | L | 99 | 52.56 ± 1.04 | 9.94 ± 0.71 | |
| | R | 99 | 97.74 ± 1.70 | 16.84 ± 1.20 | |
| d-t | | | | | 0.129 |
| | L | 98 | 100.69 ± 1.53 | 15.15 ± 1.08 | |

* Statistically significant at 5 per cent level.



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## TABLE 5

*Mean palmar ridge count (right + left) of the Rajput, Jat, Ahir and Gujars*

| | *Rajputs* | | *Jats* | | *Gujars* | | *Ahirs* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Mean* | *S.D.* | *Mean* | *S.D.* | *Mean* | *S.D.* | *Mean* | *S.D.* |
| | n = 164 | | n = 99 | | n = 152 | | n = 100 | |
| a-b | 75.41 ± 0.79 | 10.20 ± 0.56 | 74.82 ± 1.16 | 11.53 ± 0.82 | 74.61 ± 0.95 | 11.77 ± 0.68 | 74.67 ± 1.02 | 10.11 ± 0.71 |
| | n = 155 | | n = 89 | | n = 140 | | n = 92 | |
| b-c | 50.81 ± 0.85 | 10.53 ± 0.59 | 47.42 ± 1.20 | 11.26 ± 0.84 | 48.43 ± 0.75 | 8.91 ± 0.53 | 47.26 ± 1.22 | 11.60 ± 0.85 |
| | n = 155 | | n = 88 | | n = 136 | | n =92 | |
| c-d | 65.88 ± 0.82 | 10.19 ± 0.57 | 67.85 ± 1.21 | 11.28 ± 0.85 | 68.60 ± 0.92 | 10.73 ± 0.65 | 69.40 ± 1.07 | 10.22 ± 0.75 |
| | n = 155 | | n = 89 | | n = 140 | | n = 92 | |
| a-c | 121.98 ± 1.59 | 19.76 ± 1.12 | 119.50 ± 2.20 | 20.67 ± 1.55 | 121.33 ± 1.65 | 19.53 ± 1.17 | 118.80 ± 1.83 | 17.51 ± 1.29 |
| | n = 163 | | n = 99 | | n = 147 | | n =99 | |
| b-d | 112.31 ± 1.59 | 20.27 ± 1.12 | 108.83 ± 2.74 | 27.20 ± 1.93 | 110.40 ± 1.84 | 22.26 ± 1.30 | 108.85 ± 2.12 | 21.02 ± 1.49 |
| | n = 163 | | n = 99 | | n = 125 | | n = 99 | |
| a-d | 141.47 ± 2.54 | 32.38 ± 1.79 | 135.09 ± 3.04 | 30.15 ± 2.14 | 129.15 ± 2.86 | 31.88 ± 2.02 | 131.01 ± 3.34 | 33.12 ± 0.23 |
| | n = 153 | | n = 97 | | n = 143 | | n = 99 | |
| a-t | 103.75 ± 1.35 | 16.65 ± 0.95 | 108.24 ± 1.89 | 18.56 ± 1.33 | 100.80 ± 1.55 | 18.37 ± 1.08 | 106.07 ± 1.68 | 16.80 ± 1.12 |
| | n = 158 | | n = 96 | | n = 148 | | n = 98 | |
| | 196.00 ± 2.19 | 27.42 ± 1.55 | 203.24 ± 2.29 | 22.10 ± 1.59 | 187.92 ± 2.39 | 29.01 ± 1.68 | 198.11 ± 2.64 | 26.02 ± 1.86 |

n = Number of individuals.

# Race and Racialism and the Latter's Impact on Ethnology

by R. GAYRE OF GAYRE*

It would be avoiding the difficulties which have beset the growth of ethnology in the last few years if we did not treat briefly, but at sufficient length, the effect of the impact of the recently current racialist and anti-racialist doctrines upon it.

## ETHNOLOGY CONFOUNDED WITH RACIALISM

One reason why it has been necessary to devote a complete chapter to the subject of the permanence of race (which would not have been called in question a few decades ago, and which is fundamental to ethnological studies) is due to a wide misconception which has developed in people's minds. This was largely due to the growth in Germany of certain pseudo-ethnological theories, and the reactionary counter-blast against them which they provoked, and what, in our opinion, was, unfortunately, in many quarters, no less pseudo-science, which reaction, in trying to destroy Nazi ideas of race, confounded ethnology with Nazism, sometimes, it has seemed to us, wilfully, and called in question the basic principles of ethnology.

This was, perhaps, largely because the attack upon what were conceived to be Nazi ideas came principally from that small but vocal influential section of philosophers, who, in a greater or lesser degree, accepted or leaned towards principles of Lamarckism, and for whom any ideas of an absolutely fixed hereditary character of race was repugnant. By their confounding the basic and orthodox conceptions of ethnology with racialism, the very foundations of this science have been called in question.

## ETHNOLOGY NOT THE BASIS OF RACIALISM

This was entirely unjustified and unscientific. But it has left for us the imperative necessity to correct what is in fact a distorted conception, namely that the fixity of race and heredity gave rise to Nazi racial philosophy, and that, as that was false, so is this concept of ethnology.

* The following was written by me in India in 1954-56. I believe it is still relevant and worthy of being read, especially as the original was not published in English.



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The naiveté of this conclusion is obvious. It is based on an erroneous over-simplification, which runs something like this: the Nazis taught that there was a Herrenfolk race — this was the "Aryan" or Nordic — the Nazis were wrong. Therefore, there is no such thing as race, let alone a Nordic race, and under no circumstances must the term Aryan be used from now onwards. To talk of race, Nordics and Aryans, is to be a Nazi. Ethnology is the study of race — therefore is it either a bogus science or else it must be reformed and the racial basis of it expunged.

Here in India, where these words are written, one forms the impression this confounding of race and racialism has hardly, if at all, seriously affected its philosophers or reacted on its ethnological work. But this cannot be said to be the case in the Western world where, in some quarters, from publicists to some anthropologists themselves, there has been a competition to out-vie each other in denying these foundations, which up to 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, had been the basis of all anthropological work, except among the relatively unimportant school of neo-Lamarckism.

## THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE FOR ETHNOLOGY HAS NOT CHANGED

Yet nothing new has come to light to change the classical concepts of race *fundamentally*. The synthesis of anthropology which we find in ethnology must still, if it is to remain a science, continue to be based on heredity, and its inspirations are not in Lamarck, with his ideas that races are moulded by environment, but rather in Darwin, and particularly in Mendel, whose work teaches the permanence and importance of heredity, and therefore, the fixity of race, subject to those changes and developments which arise from their own genetic constitutions.

In order to restore the perspective in this matter, and to see ethnology, and the knowledge it provides for us, as it has developed from its classical foundations, it is essential to repudiate both the suggestion that the concept of the permanence of race does not exist and that the distortions of truth do not lie with ethnology itself. As far as the permanence of heredity is concerned we believe the facts speak for themselves, if anyone will but study them. In order, however, to clear away the distortions, both those created by the Nazi racilaist, and those reactions to Nazism which have arisen and which we believe to be equally, if not so culpably, in error, it is therefore necessary to go to the root of this matter and to trace the growth of those travesties of ethnology which ultimately came to be called racism.



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## NAZI RACIALISM BASED UPON LAMARCKISM

One of the significant things which, curiously enough, will be found to arise from such an examination is that it will become evident that racialism is rooted, not in ethnology as is so often alleged, and so not in Mendel and Darwin, but actually in Lamarck, the founder of those very conceptions and philosophies which are also to be found in the doctrines of the modern neo-Lamarckist anti-racialists themselves.

This somewhat surprising fact will become apparent as we proceed.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF GERMAN RACIALISM

The beginnings of this distortion of anthropology in modern times at the instance of a political philosophy can be traced, as most anti-racialists are not slow to point out, to Count Gobineau and Stewart Chamberlain. This point is so important that it is absolutely essential to follow the development of the Nazi racial doctrines from those of Chamberlain, when it will be seen that there is a world of difference between their views and those of orthodox ethnological scientific investigation and teaching. Furthermore, and as a consequence, it will become apparent that it is a mischievious distortion of truth to allege that any work which, or researcher who, starts from the assumption of a biological basis to race is treading in the footsteps of the philosophies of Nazi racialism.

## THE EXPOSURE OF THE NON-RACIAL BASIS OF NAZI RACIALISM BY KONRAD HEIDEN

Great credit is due to the socialistic writer, Konrad Heiden, in his work *Der Fuehrer* for being one of the few who has realised that a completely distorted conception of ethnology has been that of the founders of Nazi racial thought.

## CHAMBERLAIN RIDICULED THE CONCEPT OF A PURE RACE

Indeed, so little did the father of Nazi racialism believe in a biological entity called race that we find his saying, as Konrad Heiden (pp. 189-190) points out:—

> Race is made by man — this is Chamberlain's key to the secrets of history.
>
> Chamberlain ridicules the legendary "pure race." It is a mystical concept, an "airy phantasm"!

In fact Chamberlain never taught the conception that there



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were pure races, which by remaining pure-bred, have as a consequence, made any valuable contribution to mankind.

## CHAMBERLAIN TAUGHT THE DESIRABILITY OF MISCEGENATION

On the contrary he taught (like many "progressives" today) that racial mixture was desirable, for, according to him, it was only out of racial mixture that the gifted could be created. To his prejudiced, if it were not a warped, mind he considered that the evidence of this was provided by the Prussian, whom he saw as the superman, resulting from a cross between the German (or Anglo-Saxon "German") and the Slav! He held that desirable types should be sought out, and then they should be inbred.

## RACE NOT OF BLOOD BUT AFFINITY

From this Chamberlain went on to argue that the sum of all these talented people would then form a "race," not of blood but of "affinity."

Of course, the whole notion is fantastic, and a travesty of terms, because it reduces the term *race* to meaning at one time something quite different from what it does at another. But in this Chamberlain was only just a little ahead in time of those writers who boggle at the word race, and do their best to use it loosely, denying to it the more precise definition which earlier scientific workers established.

## ELECTIVE AFFINITY

From these impossible premises Chamberlain was prepared to argue, in answer to questions of whether men were related by blood ties, that he did not know and did not care! "No relationship creates a closer bond than elective affinity."

Here we have the doctrine of "election," in a travestied form, of some of the older theologians, but the latter never dared to preach more than an election of those who would enter the earth, earthy, and he taught an ideological election for rulership in this world.

## THE "ARYANS" OF CHAMBERLAIN

It was this fantastic election of the ideologies who were, for Chamberlain, the so-called "Aryans." As Heiden points out in answer to the question: "What is an Aryan?" Chamberlain gave the startling answer:—

One must *know nothing of ethnography* to venture a



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*definite* [my Italics] answer to this question. . . . The peoples we learned to combine under the name of Aryan vary greatly from one another; they show the most varied cranial structure, and different colours of skin, eyes and hair; and supposing there had been a common Indo-European mother race, what argument can we offer against the accumulating evidence to the effect that other, totally unrelated, types have from time immemorial been represented in our present so-called Aryan nations? At most we might call individuals, but never a whole people, Aryan.

It is needless to say that no reputable ethnologist has ever denied that the cultural and linguistic term *Aryan* can be equated with race, on the other hand, every anthropologist realises, if he has given any thought to the matter, that to the most ancient Aryan there must have been some sort of ethnic foundation, and that evidence of this persisted for a long time.

Above all things, an ethnologist would have to insist that even if Aryan and the Nordic race are not equivalent terms, no satisfactory discussion of the Aryan peoples, cultures and languages can take place without reference to ethnology and race for all that.

If therefore, we want to find parallels to these expressions of the father of Nazi racial philosophy, it is not to the works of ethnology one must turn. On the contrary these views only find their echo, and almost word for word at that, in the writings of those allegedly democratic philosophers who have made it their preoccupation in this last generation to attempt to destroy and otherwise minimise the fundamental biological and racial conceptions upon which the science of ethnology has always rested.

For it is in their works that we read that in any ethnic group all racial elements are mixed, and a knowledge of ethnology is unnecessary, indeed undesirable, in the understanding of them.

## THE NATIONALIST BASIS OF THE CHAMBERLAIN PHILOSOPHY

The intense nationalism of the German in the past, being as it was, the wings of Chamberlain's flights of fancy, was clipped. He had to manoeuvre within the limitations placed on him by that nationalism.

Tnis is the essential departure between Chamberlainism and



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Marxism.[1] Whereas the latter enunciates its political "biology" on a world-wide scale, Chamberlain had to cast his doctrine within narrower limits. As a consequence, it had to be propounded that, in a quite inexplicable and mystical manner, the supermen (who are the same as the elected "Aryans") were greater in number among the Germans, and as a consequence it followed that it was Germany's duty to breed and inbreed these supermen (all admittedly of mixed race ancestry), until all the Germans became as the Prussian Junkers — supermen or "Aryans."

## THE DEPARTURE BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND MARXISM

It was this departure between Chamberlain and Marxism which was destined, in Nazism, to create a rival socialist government in Germany, aptly called National Socialist, which sought to destroy its brother Communism, as ardently as both thirsted to overthrow the existing order of society.

While Chamberlain had to have the bulk of his supermen located within a nation-state, the German philosopher Marx, because he was a Jew, could think less nationally and more internationally and was not so restricted.

Germandom set the limits to Chamberlain as there are grave reasons for thinking it may to all German philosophers whose doctrines require, for action, the sanction of the less intelligent masses of that people, as is always the case where political philosophies dominated by mass emotion are concerned.

Despite this divergence of views, as we have just seen, Chamberlain derided *race* as we understand it, just as much as any orthodox Marxist would.

[1] And perhaps fundamentally is still, for time alone will show if there has been any real change in German character. It will be appreciated that the distaste in Russia for classical views on heredity, which involved the concept of the permanence of hereditary factors, subject to mutations, which has given rise to the new Marxist biology of Lysenko, and the discouragement of such as twin studies, the results of which elsewhere are held to establish the importance of heredity as against environment, are all due to the fact that Marxism is, in its philosophy, opposed to those philosophical conceptions of the Western world which are based on Darwin and Mendel. They are, as a matter of fact, as we have pointed out elsewhere, based on Lamarckism. The fact of the matter is, however, that Chamberlain as also does Marxist "biology," denied the importance of heredity and as such, both arose from Lamarckian foundations and therefore, both had common factors in their philosophies, although, as we are now pointing out, owing to other factors, the impact of German nationalism on Chamberlain in Germany, and of Marx's international outlook on Communist philosophy, there arose a schism in the two philosophies of Nazism and Communism which, otherwise, came from the common Lamarckian origins.



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## CHAMBERLAIN THE FOUNDER OF NAZI RACIALISM

It is from Chamberlain that the whole structure of Nazi racialism was developed. It is true the beliefs of Chamberlain[2] are so devoid of any consistent or logical factual content that they presented difficulties to his followers, and part of the confused utterances of Nazis on racial questions was due to the attempts of others, such as Rosenberg, to bring the "race" and "Aryan" doctrine back to some existing reality. As a consequence, for example, sometimes the Nazis really meant *Nordic* when they said so, but, mainly, they meant by that term, at one time Aryan, at another Chamberlain's "Aryans" (the elected supermen) for the German nation, or again all Germanic nations, and so on. The same confusion exists throughout the whole of their racial pronouncements.

## THE MYSTICAL DOCTRINE OF RACE

However, no matter what was the confusion of thought, the contradictions, the mixtures of scientific truths and facts with untruths and fiction, in the doctrine of Chamberlain, and the later Nazis who built on his foundations, of one thing one may always be sure, and that is that within, and at the core of these teachings there was always the mystical doctrine of Chamberlain. It seems incomprehensible that in an age when facts are demanded in all branches of reasoning that a whole philosophy could be erected that rejected the factual methods of ethnology, in favour of something entirely without foundations.

It is because this is so, that we find a man like Kossinna, the distinguished German anthropologist, talking with qualification such nonsense about a "German soul" in a non-German body.[3]

## ROSENBERG'S TEACHINGS

While Rosenberg, faced by the overwhelming facts of anthropology, which caused him in his *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*[4] to try to swing the Nazi racial doctrine towards a more

[2] Like those of Marxism, respecting ethnology, if we may judge by tendencies in Soviet biological studies generally.

[3] Under qualification he might have said that it is possible that some inherited mental and temperamental qualities may be linked to qualities which, in breeding, are recessive, and so it is just possible (but would have to be proved) that in certain cases a person's mental and temperamental inheritance may be different in certain respects, from the apparent as portrayed by the phenotype. But no one can make such a bald statement that a German soul can be in a non-German body, even if these national designations could be reduced to clearly ethnological definition and terminology.

[4] Munich, 1935.



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orthodox use of racial terms, nevertheless, could not get away from this mystical elective conception of the "Race." Therefore, it follows that we find him, also, talking in the same kind of language: "Racial history is thus at the same time natural history and *soul mystique*" (my italics).

## THE DINARIC RACE IS SAID TO BE INWARDLY NORDIC

Again, speaking of the Dinaric racial type, which is quite distinct from the Nordic, *but is a very important strain among the Germans,* he pompously intoned the *"dina-arisch* has often been inwardly formed in a nordic mode."

Elsewhere, Rosenberg made it clear that the foundation of the new aristocracy lay in men who had stood, *in a spiritual, political and military sense* (my italics) in the front of the battle for the coming Reich; and, while he thought 80 per cent of them would be of the Nordic type, nevertheless, he made it clear that lack of Nordic characters would not be a bar to joining the new aristocracy (which Chamberlain had called "Aryan") and he said "With the other (i.e. non-Nordics) the inheritance, *which exhibits itself in action, outweighs the personal appearance"* (my italics).

Gottfried Neese[5] showed the same inheritance from Chamberlain's nebulous conceptions of "race" — for he talked of the uniformity of "blood" resulting in a similarity of nature, which manifests itself in a common language and a feeling of community "and is further moulded by land and by history."

## NAZI EMPHASIS ON ENVIRONMENT

We have seen here not merely the German language and German ideology being invoked, as a test of race, but also the Lamarckian doctrine coming out with the emphasis upon the moulding influence of external stimuli, which, with the German, is often the land.

We should not lose sight of the fact that in the pre-Chamberlain era, German nationalists had tried to explain away the frequent occurrence of their broad, non-nordic, types of skulls as a result of their environment.

The land or soil *(Boden)* has always had a mystical influence with the Germans, and so we get the Nazi cry of "Blood and Soil." Whatever shortcomings there might be in this mixed racial ancestry, the Nazi relied on the *mystical* influence of the *Holy German* soil to put that right.

[5] The National Socialist German Workers' Party, Stuttgart, 1935.



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## THE CHAMBERLAIN FOUNDATION SURVIVED TO THE END

It is not our purpose to go further in discussing the Nazi conceptions of "race." It is sufficient to say, in conclusion of this matter, that while they vary, as expounded by one and then another of the Nazi philosophers and hierarchs and are often contradictory, depending on whether their expositor attempted to root himself in some semblance of factual anthropology or in Houston Chamberlain, The Chamberlain foundation is there all the same.

It was this which led the Nazis to include the non-Aryan and non-European Japanese, and the non-Aryan Finns[6] and Hungarians among their elected peoples, while at the same time exclude even the most Nordic Sephardim Jew from Holland or Nordic Pole (of whom there are many) from the right to live on this earth at all.

The cruellist little Samurai[7] had the "Aryan soul," and so he was allowed to join, perhaps travelling third class, the Nazi train of the Herrenvolk, that band of "elected" peoples who "inwardly" and "mystically" had the affinity of "soul mystique." While a Jew or a Pole, be he entirely Nordic by race, as some can be, had a non-Aryan "soul" and had to be destroyed.

Indeed, it is not going too far to say that the Jew was not destroyed by the Nazi because he was *racially* different from the Germans,[8] but because his "soul" was ideologically different from that of the German and, as a result, he was "inwardly" unfit to be reckoned with the elected who were the real "Aryans" not by "blood" but by "affinity."

## NAZI RACIALISM THE ANTITHESIS OF RACIAL SCIENCE

This Chamberlain basis is the antithesis of any belief in an organic organisation of society, and it springs from the same fountain head as all those philosophies which believe that man is supreme over nature, and that he can, by changing his environment, control his own destiny and produce by those means

[6] Large elements of them, of course, especially when of Swedish descent, have Nordic characters.

[7] We do not wish to indict a whole nation, but no one who has lived through this last war can deny the abominable cruelties which the Japanese army perpetrated on British Commonwealth, British and Indian prisoners-of-war.

[8] For had they used racial appearance they would have had to destroy Dr Ley of the Labour Front, and Himmler, head of the S.S., as well as many more of their leaders.



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a Utopian society — even if, as in Russia and formerly in Germany, he has to wade through blood to do it.

In these respects, therefore, it lies close to Lamarckism and, in that respect, the conceptions of this thinker, Chamberlain, who did so much to lay the philosophical foundations of Nazism, arise from the same fundamental principles, which are a denial of the force of heredity and a crying up of the influence of environment and other external forces, which may be expected either to develop acquired characters, or at any rate nullify the force of inheritance.

## ETHNOLOGY IS NOT A RACIALIST PHILOSOPHY

It is hoped that enough has been said to indicate that an ethnologist is not a Nazi *racial philosopher* because his interest lies in the manifold difference and distinctions in man and in a biological conception of race and of humanity.

From what we have said it is self-evident that far from ethnology being a foundation for Nazi racial philosophy the reverse is actually true. For ethnology denies the very premises on which these teachings were founded, while the Nazi racial doctrines are the very reverse of those on which ethnology is based.

Indeed, it is not going too far to say that while it was perhaps, different in its application, Nazi racial philosophy was, nevertheless, fundamentally the same as the views of so many of its opponents, namely, a belief in Lamarckism, and not of the importance of race in its biological or racial sense as taught by ethnologists and all the founders of ethnology.

This brief review has been sufficient, we hope, to establish the point which we made at the beginning namely, that the Nazi doctrines were rooted, as are those of the Communists, in the very same beliefs as those who, while attacking Nazism, have made it their business to attempt to undermine the classical teachings of ethnology, which teachings in contrast, rest upon the reality that race exists and that there is simply nothing more than can be done about it but to accept it, and study and analyse it as scientifically as we can.

In countering Nazism, by attacking the established conceptions of ethnology, which are the only grounds which are valid on which Nazi racialism could be dealt with, while accepting the same basic premises as Nazism, which were rooted in the mutability of race and the importance of environment's role, we believe that these protagonists, of whom quite a large crop



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appeared with the last war, have laid themselves gravely open to criticism.

Between these two pseudo-philosophies, that of the Nazi philosophy of racialism, and that provoked by the reaction to it which we might call anti-racialism but which springs with Nazi racialism from the identical foundation, in Lamarckism, it is obvious that ethnology must steer.

As already pointed out, space has only been devoted to these pseudo-ethnological views, in order to repudiate, once and for all, the allegations that the biological approach to man is the root and the cause of "racial" prejudice and the monstrous things which this generation has witnessed.

Indeed it can be well argued that, on the contrary, it was the disregard of biological ethnology and not the belief in it, which made the Nazi "racial" ideology possible.



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# The Triumph of Folly: Carter and South Africa

By NATHANIEL WEYL

The policies of the Nixon-Ford administrations toward South Africa marked a significant departure from the posture of intransigent hostility and ideological outrage that had characterized its Democratic predecessors.

Resort to quiet persuasion rather than moralistic clamor contributed to the dramatic changes in South African race relations that occurred during those years, changes which have been underreported by the U.S. press. In 1974 for the first time, the South African delegation to the United Nations included a Black, an Indian and a Colored representative. South Africa moved from total race segregation to integration of parks, libraries, museums, hotels, government buildings and sports arenas. In 1973, contestants from all of the nation's component races competed in the Third South African Games in Pretoria. The Colored and Indian peoples won membership in a Joint Cabinet Council. Recently, the laws making criminal inter-racial sex have been repealed.

The Carter Administration immediately reverted to the old hortatory and moralizing policies of the past and, through the voice of Vice-President Mondale, demanded publicly that South Africa accept as its goal "full political participation" and "majority rule," defining the latter as meaning that "every citizen should have the right to vote and every vote should be equally weighted."

This official statement of policy, subsequently reaffirmed by other Administration spokesmen, created two fundamental issues of conflict: South Africa viewed the demand as unwarranted and intolerable American interference in its internal affairs. Moreover, the political goal set by the Carter Administration has been repeatedly rejected by the South African electorate and is regarded as totally unacceptable.

The fact that the South African issue was seen as a black-and-white conflict between one-man-one-votism and the oligarchic rule of the dominant minority race was typical of Mr Carter's primitive populism and hardshell fundamentalism. A possible intermediate course would have been that proposed a century ago by Cecil Rhodes: "equal franchise for all civilized men." When my wife and I met with the leaders of the South African Indian community in Durban in 1967, the consensus opinion was that the Rhodes



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formula represented the best practical solution to an extremely complex problem. (This opinion was no doubt influenced by memories of the January 1949 riots in Durban when a Zulu mob went berserk, murdering Indians and looting Indian shops during two days of horror in which 147 people were killed, more than 1000 were injured and 300 buildings were demolished. It would be reinforced by the subsequent mass deportations and expropriations of Indians from supposedly multiracial Black states because the former happened to be more energetic, more hard-working and more successful than the Black masses.)

A constructive approach to the South African problem along these lines would not, however, have given Mr Carter the Black electoral support he needs for 1980 nor would it have furthered the transformation of Ambassador Young's persona from domestic civil rights advocate to world champion of the nonwhite races.

## II.

The position of the South African Government is that the Black and White peoples of their land do not share the common values, institutions or other pre-requisites of common nationality. South African Whites also consider that Anglo-Saxon democracy on the Westminster model is quite alien to the African tribal heritage.

As Lord Balfour put it in his 1920 introduction to Bagehot's *The British Constitution:*

> Constitutions are easily copied, temperaments are not, and if it should happen that the borrowed constitution and the native temperament fail to correspond, the misfit may have serious results. It matters little what other gifts a people may possess if they are wanting in those which from this point of view, are of most importance. If, for example, they have no capacity for grading their loyalties or for being moved by them; if they have no natural inclination to liberty and no natural respect for law; if they lack good humor and tolerate foul play; if they know not how to compromise or when; if they have not that distrust of extreme conclusions which is sometimes described as want of logic; if corruption does not repel them; and if their divisions tend to be either too numerous or too profound, the successful working of British institutions may be difficult or impossible. . . .

The word *nation* derives from Latin roots for "breed, stock or race . . .". One lesson of recent history would seem to be that nations composed of peoples with incompatible traditions, institutions, histories, folkways, religions, languages and origins are



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seldom viable. Centuries of common history may solidify diverse populations into a strong and stable state, as for example Switzerland, but this is the exception.*

The Moslem-Hindu massacres, following British withdrawal from India, may have claimed a million lives. Graeco-Turkish armed conflict in Cyprus and Moslem-Christian civil war in Lebanon almost destroyed both countries. Spain is plagued with Basque separatists, Canada by Francophone zealots, Belgium by Walloon-Flemish schism, Northern Ireland by religious war.

Throughout sub-Saharan Africa, tribal and religious wars have caused hideous genocide, of which the most salient recent example is Nigeria's suppression of the Ibo struggle for self-determination in the course of which two million men, women and children reportedly met death in its more unpleasant forms.

After his meeting with Vorster in Vienna, Mondale referred to the U.S. civil rights movement as "a transformation in American society of which we are very proud" and implied that the South African racial probelm was analogous. This belief, as former Under-secretary of State George W. Ball put it in a perceptive article in the October 1977 *Atlantic Monthly,* reflects "the inability of our new political leaders to face the realities of the South African scene."

Blacks comprise 12 per cent of the U.S. population, 70 per cent of the South African. American Blacks are an English-speaking population, integrated into U.S. society, and ethnically mixed with anywhere from 15 per cent to 25 per cent white genes. The Bantu population of South Africa speaks its own native languages, has its own tribal reserves and homelands, is ethnically homogeneous, and is either cocooned in preliterate tribal witchcraft culture systems or in varying states of transition from that condition.

The two other non-European component elements in the South African population are the Asian Indians (3 per cent), brought in to do mine and plantation work toward the turn of the century, and the so-called Colored people (9 per cent) who constitute a fascinating ethnic mixture between Dutch settlers, Malayan laborers and the Hottentot-Bushman (Capoid) race which originally inhabited Cape Province.

The South African approach to the achievement of a society, based on the social, cultural, ethnic, linguistic, religious and educational diversity of its peoples and at the same time on their sharing a common territory and various common goals, is a fluid

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* The Swiss are relatively homogenous. Probably the Celtic basis is accountable for this.—EDITOR.



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and evolving attempt to approximate the Swiss system. The intent is to create autonomous or independent Black states, exercising partial or full sovereignty in their traditional homelands, to which all members of these tribe-nations would owe allegiance. These would coexist with a modern white state which contained institutions of representative self-government for its Indian and colored peoples. Supreme authority would be vested in a confederative body, representing all component elements.

While the South African officials my wife and I talked to 10 years ago were not at all sure that this evolving system would work, they were convinced that the simplistic one-man, one-vote solution, proposed by American and European liberals, would have disastrous consequences. They were even skeptical of the success of this approach in the United States. They asserted that the American civil rights movement did not assuage race strife, but exacerbated it and that the only political and social problem which the United States was unable to solve without civil war was the Negro problem.

The South African white view is that the majority vote formula would mean turning over state power to Black masses with low skills, deficient education, no demonstrated aptitude for self-government, and a tribal heritage incompatible with the values of western civilization. The consequences of this sort of devolution of power elsewhere in Africa, they assert, have ranged from flagrant corruption and incompetence in Kenya to genocide and savagery in their more hideous forms in such places as Burundi, Zanzibar, Zaire, Nigeria, Angola and Uganda.

The imposition of this solution would require a combination of invasion and civil war in the course of which the cities, mines, industries, wealth, amenities, civilization and culture of South Africa would probably be destroyed. Assuming it succeeded, the gainers from the ensuing retrogression and chaos would include the Soviet Union, the international communist movement, and the growing class of Black politicians in Africa and elsewhere who use racial demands as a means to political power. Majority rule in South Africa would almost certainly weaken Western influence there and hence bring about a shift in the global balance of power to the disadvantage of the Free World as a whole. Should the policy fail, it would create a burning and durable hatred of the United States in a country which has fought on our side in both world wars and in Korea, which shares Anglo-Saxon traditions of due process of law and free enterprise, and which has persistently sought good relations with Washington.



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## III

The advocates of the Carter policy advance counter-considerations which they assert are more important:

First, by serving as the champion of race equality throughout the world, the United States will allegedly gain the support of powerful Black African states such as Nigeria. This proposition seems dubious on several grounds. Most African states have little or nothing that the United States needs. Those that have valuable strategic raw materials, Nigeria and Zaire, for instance, sell them on the most favorable market. American support of Black majority rule, in the form which it is assuming under Carter-Young, involves backing Marxist insurgents who have usually been financed, armed and indoctrinated by the Soviets or the Red Chinese. Their victory will enormously increase Kremlin control over the raw materials and strategic sea lanes of southern Africa and correspondingly weaken the military and economic strength of the West.

Second, it is asserted that the new policy merely recognizes an inevitable "wave of the future" — rule by nonwhites wherever they are in the majority. Failure on the part of the U.S. to support this inexorable historic trend would hand over leadership of the Third World by default to Moscow and Peking.

Marxists and Nazis have consistently claimed to be able to discern historically inevitable trends which coincided with their ideological prejudices and ensured their domination of the world. However, the one thing that history teaches us is the existence of the unforeseeable and the unexpected. Chicken entrails may suggest that Westminster parliaments are the wave of the future. The empirical evidence points in a different direction.

Even more dubious is the third proposition — that the U.S. can best defend Western Civilization by competing with the Soviet Union in tearing down the strongpoints and bastions of the existing order. The Soviet Union, as a system dedicated to destroying old power complexes and replacing them with its own power system, can pursue certain social revolutionary foreign policy objectives. The United States, if it continues to champion international freedom and order, cannot effectively compete in this sort of contest.

The final argument is that the South African social system is morally obscene, or at least contains morally obscene elements, a view that even such a comparatively realistic observer as George W. Ball at times expounds.

This view is based, I believe, either on misinformation or on the use of inappropriate standards and measuring rods. The extent to



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which habeas corpus has been suspended, emergency powers brought into play and other sweeping repressive measures instituted against a real or imaginary Black uprising may seem wholly inappropriate to Americans. Would it seem irrational if Blacks constituted 70 per cent of our population and if a foreign power gave its official support to their demands for political power?

"One of the least forgiveable sins of the South Africans," Ball writes, "is that the literacy rate is only 55 per cent and that no more than a handful of Blacks have been allowed to advance educationally beyond the rudimentary level."

Consider the second charge only. The implication is that the South African Government is trying to keep its Bantu population uneducated. In 1975, there were 5,427,000 South Africans in school, of whom 3,698,000 were Blacks. Thus, Blacks comprised both 70 per cent of the population and 70 per cent of the school population. The number of children in secondary schools is increasing at the rate of 41 per cent per annum.

Another frequent allegation is that the whole program of separate development is a sham and a hoax, or, as Ambassador Andrew Young expressed it with his habitual infelicitude and incapacity for accurate judgment, "it is all in Mr Vorster's mind". Billions of dollars have thus been spent by the South African state in fostering what we are told is a subjective, delusional state of a single political leader.

The areas set aside for Black autonomous evolution toward independence are said to be waste lands of infertile soil, concentration camps in which the Bantus are to be free to starve.

As South African economist D. Hobart Houghton observes in the 1976 edition of his standard *The South African Economy,* the native lands are above average because they are well-watered. "Under good management they could be highly productive."

But unfortunately they are execrably managed. The Bantu-speaking Negro people of South Africa are traditionally herdsmen, not farmers. The number, and not the quality of the cattle a man owns determine his wealth and status. Crop cultivation is on a subsistence basis and is relegated to women. On marriage, every man traditionally applies to his tribal chief for tillage land which he receives gratis regardless of his capacity to farm it.

The cattle on the native lands are seldom culled; they are not slaughtered, but allowed to die of old age or disease; they are poor milk yielders and inefficient draft animals. For over a century, missionaries and white agronomists have tried to persuade the Bantu to use their land resources intelligently, but with little



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success. Egged on by revolutionary intellectuals, the traditionalist native Africans on the reserves threaten and sometimes murder those progressive Blacks who try to adopt modern farming methods.

It takes four to five African sheep to yield as much wool as the average sheep on white-owned land, according to Houghton. Maize is the main subsistence crop. Yields on white-owned farms rose from 551 kg. per hectare in 1946 to 1186 kg. in 1970. On the African farms, they remained stationary at around 230 kg.

There is chronic and sometimes desperate poverty on the African lands, but is this poverty the result of white oppression or the consequence of the unwillingness of the Blacks to shift from their tribal society of status, egalitarianism and envy to individual enterprise and a competitive economy?

The continuing expansion of Black population has not caused a shift to efficient, intensive farming, as in Japan or China, but has accelerated the erosive consequences of slash-and-burn tillage. This is transforming much of the native lands into desert. The Blacks on the tribal lands are thus kept alive by remittances from about 2 million emigrant Blacks who work in the mines and factories, in the cities and on the white-owned farms.

The large disparity between the average wages of Whites and Blacks in the non-agricultural economy, roughly a factor of eight to one in 1970, reflects differences in aptitudes and skills, oversupply of native labor from the gutted tribal lands, and discriminatory legislation. The last is being repealed about as fast as political conditions permit. The wage disparity will probably continue as long as Black labor is unskilled and redundant. It is not peculiar to South Africa, but characteristic of nations with reservoirs of unskilled labor and uncontrolled population growth.

Critics of South Africa and Rhodesia habitually contrast the squalid living conditions of the Blacks with the opulent lifestyles of the white middle class. A similar effect could be obtained by contrasting housing in the south Bronx with the oceanside residences of Palm Beach. The comparison is irrelevant. Most of the Whites would probably live about as well in other countries as they do in South Africa. Similarly, no revolution could magically endow the huddled Negroes of Soweto with the productivity of the white managers, scientists and technicians of Rivonia. A more relevant comparison is between the living standards of African Blacks and those of adjacent Black republics. In 1970-75, the United Nations reported life expectancy at birth of 52 years for South Africa and Rhodesia, 49 for Kenya, 45 for Zambia, 44 for Zaire and Botswana, 38 for Ethiopia and 37 for Nigeria.



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## IV

The Carter policy was launched with massive public relations pressure on South Africa to accept majority rule. The probable expectation was that this would forge a victorious coalition of white liberals and nonwhite dissidents powerful enough to force the government to its knees.

As soon as this opposition alliance began to coalesce, the government used its sweeping emergency powers to stamp out the lawlessness, riotings and killings which Mr Carter's rhetoric had helped provoke and to decapitate the movement by arresting and incarcerating its leaders and militant cadres. The Carter Administration then joined the chorus of righteous indignation at the UN. To quote Anatole France from memory: *"Cet animal est méchant, il se defend quand on l'attaque."*

It seems evident that the Carter Administration cannot overthrow the Vorster government, American interference is more likely to strengthen its hold on the white voting population and to fortify moods of nationalism, outrage and resentment of injustice. Economic pressure to destroy the Franco regime shortly after the Second World War was similarly counterproductive.

No black force on the African continent can invade South Africa without inviting disaster. A commitment of American forces to any such adventure would arouse deep popular resentment and perhaps decisive opposition in Congress. If either Mr Carter or his evil genius in African affairs, Andrew Young, should use American power to arm, finance or support Soviet or Cuban forces deployed against white Africa, the political repercussions could be catastrophic for both of them.

What remains is a policy of increasing harassment and economic sanctions, forcing South Africa to move toward autarchic economic policies. One immediate consequence would be to jeopardize U.S. supplies of gold, uranium and chromium. Minister of Mines S. P. Botha recently predicted that by 1980 South Africa will be producing 40 per cent of the world's ferro chrome output. Another will be to jeopardize the enormous U.S. and U.K. direct investment stake. A third will be that control of the Cape of Good Hope route from the Persian Gulf oilfields to Europe will no longer be in the hands of a regime which has any reason to feel friendship for the West.

These consequences are self-evident. The possible effects within South Africa have been less frequently considered. Curtailment of gold production will jeopardize the jobs of 219,000 Black immigrant workers (1975 figures) from Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and other independent African states which already



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face dire poverty and, in the case of Marxist Mozambique, famine.

Within the Republic, international encirclement will stimulate a reversion to the laager psychology. When attacked by Zulus or other warrior Black tribes, the South African Vortrekkers formed a ring of their covered wagons and fought behind them until they either drove off the attacking savages or met death together with their women and children.

This would mean a reversal of direction in South African race relations from gradually increasing co-operation to strict segregation dicated by security considerations. Millions of Blacks, now in the cities and on the white farms, would probably be extruded and sent back to the native reserves.

A widespread Western illusion is that South Africa desperately needs cheap unskilled Black labor to maintain its prosperity, a variant obviously of Lenin's theory of imperialism. It is true that this labor is at present necessary in the gold mines and in other mining export industries. Rapid elimination of the Bantu labor force would cause painful, temporary readjustments, but in the long run it would have the economically salutary effect of speeding up mechanzisation and attracting non-Negro skilled immigrant workers. An affective economic embargo of South Africa's international trade would accelerate the elimination of Black labor and this process would probably prove irreversible.

These developments would leave the native reserves and the Bantustans without the remittances from Black urban workers that they currently need for survival and would accelerate a rural crisis in these lands, compounded of slash-and-burn agriculture, cattle accumulation, tribalistic egalitarianism, soil erosion and overpopulation.

If the UN applies harsh economic sanctions long enough, it might persuade the South Africans to abandon their separate development plans for a multiracial confereration. The alternative would be to partition the country; remove all the Blacks permanently from the white, or at least non-Bantu, state; and, having removed them, let them sink swim.

Surgery of this sort might rid South Africa of her racial problem insofar as it concerns Blacks and in time perhaps the international chorus of denunciation and harassment to which she has been subjected. After all, nobody todays makes an issue of the fact that white Australia's millions of acres are out of bounds to the teeming millions of Southeast Asia.

Even if these possible consequences have been carefully considered, which seems dubious, they are not likely to profoundly



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affect American policy. To most American intellectuals, Mr Carter's character and movitations contain an element of mystery. The *Washington Post* speculated last June that his South African policy derives from a guilt complex occasioned by his tardy acceptance of the ideology of the civil rights movement. According to the same source, "he feels a disciple's respect and humility before an apostle," the apostle being, of all people, Andrew Young.

We have no means of judging whether this analysis has any truth in it. But it seems clear that the entire problem of American foreign policy is immeasurably complicated by having a born-again fundamentalist in the White House, a man of painfully evident educational and experiential limitations, and a member of that class of "terrible simplifiers," to use the phrase of philosopher of history Jacob Burckhardt, who have caused so much misfortune and evil through history.

## V

What sort of South African policy would correspond to the national interests of the United States and to the affirmation of the values for which this nation has traditionally stood?

Perhaps the most essential thing is to abandon the illusion that we are the moral schoolmasters of the world. Our own achievements and successes may or may not be applicable to peoples with radically different origins and histories. That is a matter for them to decide for themselves. And on practical grounds, we have neither the power nor the will for a foreign policy of diffuse and officious meddling. We should perhaps learn that there is sometimes virtue in restraint and wisdom in masterly inaction.

To place matters in realistic perspective, both for African and for American audiences, U.S. officials should stop making historically preposterous parallels between the contemporary breed of terrorists, strutting dictators and Marxist agents in some of the newly hatched nations and the organizers of the American Revolution of 1776 and those who shaped the American Constitution. Recent history demonstrates that many of the former seize power to destroy due process of law, abolish basic personal freedoms, and create social organizations reminiscent of concentration camps. They are not carriers of the ideals of 1776, but its destroyers. American Government officials who represent uncouth military cutthroats as the heirs of Thomas Jefferson are engaging in an obscene defilement of their nation's history.

We should recognize that South Africa has supported the



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West against the totalitarian tides, not merely because of expediency, but by reason of shared institutions, values and cultural heritage. We may disapprove of South Africa's racial policies, but she remains an outpost of modernity, freedom and order in a continent of oppression and misrule.

General support for, and friendship with, South Africa does not preclude criticism of her racial policies. The latter should involve a recognition that the success or failure of the separate development strategy will only become a matter of fundamental American national interest if its fiasco threatens to self-destruct South African society.

The larger implication is that the order, prosperity and progress of the world as a whole will better be served by supporting societies which are taking constructive steps toward modernization of the basis of political and economic individualism — efforts beneficial to all classes and all races — than by joining the clamor of have-not nations and resentful politicians to seize other peoples' lands by force. For having seized this power, they will predictably abuse it.



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